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CHURCHGATE STREET, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. VIII NO. 249 BOMBAY: MONDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1920. TWO ANNAS

PRICES REDUC
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SHIPPING.

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(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

SAILING TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

DATE	STEAMERS	TONS.
9th October	"MOREA"	10,890
16th "	"KHIVA" *	9,017
23rd "	"KARMALA"	8,983
30th "	"NALDERA"	15,825
2nd November	"NEURALIA" †	9,082
6th "	"SYRIA"	6,683
13th "	"KASHMIR"	8,841
20th "	"KAISAR-I-HIND"	11,430
27th "	"DONGOLA"	8,056
[illegible] December	"NARKUNDA"	16,118
11th "	"MALWA"	10,883
[illegible] "	"KALYAN"	8,987
[illegible] "	"MANTUA"	10,885

* Fully booked from China will not convey passengers from Bombay.

† B. I. Company's Fares. Calls Port Said and Plymouth only.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. It is notified that there will be No special train across France for some considerable time to come.

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

Date		
15th Oct.	MALWA	Calls Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide Melbourne and Sydney.
15th Oct.	DILWARA	Calls and Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

SAILING TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	—
1. Oc	Linga	Karachi via Kathiawar Ports
[illegible]	Bandra	Karachi & P Gulf
[illegible]	Taroba	East and South Africa
[illegible]	Lhasa	Karachi direct.

Terms [illegible], Rates of Freight and passage of [illegible] and O. [illegible] B. I. sailing may be arranged with.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
[illegible]icol Road, Fort, Bombay.

[illegible] YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
[illegible]an Maru	H. Kishiraa.	3138	9th Oct.	20th Oct.
Yetorofu Maru	B. Takiguchi.	4141	28th Oct	7th Nov
*Sanuki Maru	M. Tomita.	5846	28th Oct	1st Nov

*Arrives from New York and leaves for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.

For freight and passage apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
[illegible]du Maru	R. Yano	1?th Oct	20th Oct
Saigon Maru	I. Ijichi	1st Nov.	10th Nov.
Burma Maru	T. Takemura	5th Nov.	11th Nov.

For Freight and Passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.

Ballard Road, Bombay.

Shirts (neglige Soft)	Re. 1-8 per doz.
" (Dress)	" 3 " "
" (New)	" 3 " "

LAUNDERED READY FOR WEAR
at the
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
Hamam Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE SUMITOMO BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 70,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 40,000,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 6,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay
Bingomachi
Dotonbori
Hakata
Hankow
Hiroshima
Honolulu
Hyogo
Kawaguchi
Kobe
Kure
Kurume
Kyoto
London
Moji
Nagoya
Nakanoshima
New York
Nihama
Onomichi
San Francisco
Seattle
Semba
Shanghai
Shimonoseki
Tokyo
Torial Jracho
Wakamatsu
[illegible]
Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. annum provided the sum accrued amounts Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 month and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO.
Manager.

Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 389.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	Rs. 12,00,0[illegible]
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 7,[illegible]
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Rs. 1,51,19,[illegible]
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,00,000

BRANCHES: London, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon

SUB-BRANCHES:
Bombay—[illegible], 80 Apollo Street, Shroff Bazaar, [illegible] Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, [illegible] Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Rangoon—Bassein.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Hathras.
Cawnpore—[illegible].
London Office—9, Bishops gate.
Cornhill London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT [illegible] opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/- interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 1 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY.
General Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok
Batavia
Bombay
Calcutta
Colombo
Delhi
Galle
Hongkong
Howrah (Calcutta)
Kandy
Karachi
Kota Bhru (Kalantan)
Kuala Lumpur
Madras
Mauritius
New York
Penang
Rangoon
Shanghai
Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON.
Manager.

Esplanade Road. Bombay

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD

Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 60,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 37,500,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 7,730,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA

BRANCHES:

LONDON
NEW YORK
SHANGHAI
HONGKONG
SINGAPORE
BATAVIA
SEMARANG
SOORABAYA
TOKYO
KOBE
OSAKA
YOKOHAMA
MOJI
AMOY
CANTON
FOOCHOW
HANKOW
KIUKIANG
SWATOW
AKO
GIRAN
KAGI
KARENKO
KEELUNG
MAKUNG
TAITOH
SHINCHIKU
TAICHU
TAMAN
TAKOW
TAMSUI
TOWEN
BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE Business transacted.

J. IHARA,
Manager

58, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs. a. p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000 0 0
Capital Issued	31,00,000 0 0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000 0 0
Capital Paid-up	16,65,017-8-0
Reserve Fund	15,69,858 [illegible]

Dividend of the rate of 12 per cent. per annum has been declared, by the Bank in paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar
Bombay
Calcutta
Cawnpore
Delhi
D. I. Khan
Ferozepore
Gujranwalla
Gojra
Hapur
Hoshiarpur
Hyderabad (Sindh)
Jullundur
Jammu
Jhelum City
Karachi
Kasur
Lahore City
Lyallpur
Ludhiana
Multan City
Montgomery
Peshawar City
Patiala
Quetta
Rawalpindi
Sargodha
Sialkot
Srinagar
Umballa City

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Draft and Telegraphic Transfers issued on station where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:

RUPCHAND KAPUR.
Manager.

THE INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

7 A, FORT STREET, BOMBAY.

Agencies in all parts of India.

CURRENT ACCOUNT opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNT opened and interest allowed at 5 per cent.

FIXED DEPOSITS accepted. Rates on application.

Cheques or Receipts of any part of India accepted at par in long term deposits.

ADVANCES MADE ON APPROVED SECURITY.

Bills for Collection accepted.

Every description of Banking business undertaken.

SHARES AVAILABLE AT PAR.

G. P. Notes, Shares, Stocks bought and sold Free of Charge for Customers.

Further particulars from
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Post Box 22.
'Phone 5305.

INDIAN CAPITAL.
INDIAN MANAGEMENT.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	60,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK accounts opened favourable terms—Rules on application.

S. R. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

BANKING.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	4,00,00,000
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP ON 18-9-20	59,68,715

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Murzban Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.
Share Bazar, Rogay Building, Apolli Street.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allow at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below the figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS: received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS:—Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted approved securities at favourable rates.

SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.

Banking business of every description transacted.

A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 74,000,000
Reserved Fund	Yen 50,000,000

Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Hamburg, Saigon.

Branches:—
Tsinam, Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

N. OTSUKA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 225.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN:
The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.

DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas Esq., (Pragjee Soorjee & Co.)
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Moolji Jetha & Co.) (Ex-officio).

Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.

Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies a boon to Policy-holders.

Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.

For particulars apply to:—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Manager.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane,
CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.

Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."

For all forms of Assurance please apply to

RAE & Co.,
Managing Agents.

P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.

or

DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LD, CALCUTTA.

Second quinquennium Report [illegible] a bonus of ½ per cent. on the sum assured for each completed year on policies in the Ordinary Assurance Fund after making special Reserve of Rs. 100,000.

Premium Reserve Funds exceed...Rs. 40,00,000

"The only Indian Life Office managed on sound democratic Lines."

Prospectus and forms of Assurance sent on application to Head Office or Branch or Chief Agency Office, in India.

S. R. KHOPKAR,
Manager,
Bombay-Branch.
[illegible], Medows Street, Bombay.

HEAD OFFICE
[illegible], Clive St., Calcutta

NATIONAL INDIAN

MARTIN Co.
Managing Agents

INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.

Insure under An Endowment Policy

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premium—
(The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier)
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to———

W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager, Calcutta

G. N. B. Vaz.
Branch Secretary
Lytton Buildings, 32, Apollo Street, Fort,
BOMBAY

Mr. Merchant

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GO TO:

THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL MUSEUM.

It is the place

Where Manufacturers and Wholesale Distributors display samples of their commodities on payment of fees for such display.

Where orders are booked for you at exhibitors' standard prices without the least addition of any profits.

Where any business information you need is yours for the mere asking.

A visit will positively profit you

Open Daily from 4 to 8 p.m. (S.T.) except on Fridays.
ADMISSION FREE.

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Opera House Tram Road, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

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the permanency and superiority of

"INKOTINE" INKS

and that is why—

they are exclusively used in all the Government offices of the Bombay Presidency.

For Particulars and Prices write to—

G. S. RANADE & CO.

GOVERNMENT INK CONTRACTORS
BOMBAY No 4.

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MANECKCHUND JIVRAJ & C

Direct Importers and Large Stock Holders of Light and Heavy Section Rails, such as 14, 16, 18, 20, 24, 30, 35, 40, 41½, 50, 60, 69, 75 and 90 lbs. per yd Suitable Fishplates, Fishbolts and Nuts, Dogspikes, Crossings Switches, Sleepers, Turntables, etc., always held in Stock.

Tipping Wagons of every description promptly made to order.

Prices Moderate, Correspondence Invited.

Mazagaon, Darukhana, Post No. 10, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 4170.
Tele. Add. "Rail Plant"

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KENNEDY BRIDGE

WE UNDERTAKE	*WE SELL*
Overhauling	Accessories and
Painting	Spare Parts
Body Building	Tyres and Tubes
etc., etc.,	etc., etc.,

Driving and Mechanism of all makes of Cars taught

138108

S. A. S.

With apologies to the poet of "EXCELSIOR."

The shades of night were falling fast
As through an Indian village passed
A youth who bore 'mid doleful cries
A bottle with the strange device,
"S. A. S."

A forehead high, bright eyes beneath
Both confidence in mankind breathe
And like a silver clarion rung
The accents of a foreign tongue,
"S. A. S."

In homes forlorn he saw no light
Of household fires that once were bright
At every door he heard a moan
But one reply he gave each groan,
"S. A. S."

"Oh for a charm!" an old man said,
"Death hovers o'er my daughter's head,
For Fever's jaws are gaping wide."
To which the youthful voice replied,
"S. A. S."

"My child," the mother said, "do rest
Thy feverish head upon my breast."
The maiden while the youth did spy
And took the bottle with a sign,
"S. A. S."

"Beware, O child, thy withered frame!
Beware," said Doubt, "a wizard's game!
Or bid thy parents last good-night."
"Try," cried Faith from heaven's height,
"S. A. S."

At break of day all in a band
The elders of this fever-land
Out to temple for their prayer
Heard on their way the playful air,
"S. A. S."

A damsel by a rippling fount
Her garden fence did early mount
While in her hand she held, the dame,
The bottle with that loved name,
"S. A. S."

There with the golden beams of day
She mingled the music of her lay;
And still in climes both nigh and far
These words drop like a falling star,

SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC
CURES ALL FEVERS.
SOLD ALL OVER INDIA.

Proprietors :—

MADON, SONS & Co.

CRAWFORD MARKET BOMBAY.

MADE
FROM
PURE
GRAPES.

REMY MARTIN & Co's.
COGNAC BRANDY.
Used by ROYALTY
Since
1738
Can be had of all dealers
Sole Agents
JAMSHEDJI RATANJI & Co
BOMBAY.
Sub Agents: N. WALTERS & Co.,
Princes Dock, Bombay.

LARGEST DENTAL PRACTICE
EAST OF SUEZ
English and American dentistry

MODERATE FEES

All work fully guaranteed.

Dr. CARR, L.D.S., D.D.S.,
Dental Surgeon,
107, Esplanade Road,
Over French Bank.

NERVOUSNESS AND INSOMNIA

are symptoms of nerve irritation, often the result of OVER-WORK, ANXIETY, OVER-STUDY, MENTAL ANXIETY, and excesses of eating, drinking, or bodily abuses.

HUXLEYS Ner-Vigor.

A syrup of acid glycero-phosphates rich in organic phosphates, which after absorption into the blood, build up cell life and help to restore mental equilibrium, muscular vigour, and reinforced nerve power.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.
ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co., Ltd., Croydon, London.

THE HOUSE FOR :

Selected :— **Crockery, Cutlery, Glass and Electro-plateware.**

TABLE CENTRES AND DECORATIONS. FITTED LUNCH AND TIFFIN BASKETS. | OIL AND ELECTRIC LAMPS AND FITTINGS. HIGH CLASS FITTED SUIT CASES.

S. BANNISTER & Co., Ld.,
53 Churchgate Street, BOMBAY.

Notice:—STOCK CLEARING SALE, Pathephone Machines and Records Double Discs, Re. 1 each.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

We have just unpacked a large consignment of the following goods:—

1. Sparking Plugs.
2. High Tension Wire Braided 7 m/m.
3. Low Tensions „ „ 5 m/m.
4. H. & B. Horns Brass & Nickle-plated.
5. Lucas' Horns, Nickle
6. Motor Oil Side Lights, Brass & Nickle.
7. Electric Head Lights.

Special quotations for Trade.

STANDARD AUTOMOBILES

Telegrams :— "Demand"
Telephone:—4491.
58, Standhurst Road, BOMBAY. Branch NASIK

The quality of these pastes is of the very highest. They quickly produce a polish of great and permanent brilliancy, and act a sa leather preservative.

Sole Agent :
FOR INDIA AND BURMA
T. H. KHANNA.
PYDHONIE, BOMBAY No. 3.

AHMED S. MOLOOBHOY
Shipchandler, Contractor and Hardware Merchant

Direct Importer under European Management of Ship Stores:

Flexl. Steel Wire Rope, Corsar Bros. Canvas, High Pressure Packings, "British Admiralty" Rubber Sheets, Gun-Metal Valves and Cocks a Speciality.

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OFFICE :—27, Nagdevi Street. WAREHOUSE :—Darukhana, Mazagon
Telephone 3467.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR Every Evening at 9-30 p.m. Sunday Matinee at 5-30 p.m.

Reynolds Denniston Ld. presents the
DENNISTON PLAYERS
In Latest American Dramas, Comedies and Farces,
To-night Monday, 18th Oct. at 9-30 p.m.
For the First Time in Bombay
"THE CO-RESPONDENT."
A Vital play of Ultra modern Life
Booking at Rose & Co. upto 6 p.m. after 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

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THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY,
LAMINGTON ROAD.
TO-NIGHT.
NICK WINTER
IN
The Argeville Mystery
An Excellent Comedy Drama in 4 Parts

PATHE REVIEW
Showing the wonders of the world

PATHE GAZETTE
The latest news of the world

RED HOT HOTTENTOTS
A COMIC BY POLLARD

Time
7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily.
Matinees on Bank Holidays and Saturdays at 5 p.m. and Sundays at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

THIS WEEK

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers offer to the Patrons of

"THE GLOBE"

yet another tremendous Paramount Artcraft Picture, featuring the Mighty Handcuff Monarch.

HOUDINI
IN THE
"TERROR ISLAND"
(6 Reels—6,000 feet)

Please note, this is NOT a Serial—but it is a 6-Reel photoplay.

Yes—This Film will be presented FOR THE FIRST TIME in Bombay.

COME AND SEE HOUDINI—THE WONDER MAN!

In an entertaining story of Love and Adventure.

"TERROR ISLAND"

Stirring feats on land and sea;
Close escapes from lurking Death;
Bold adventure, mystery,
Stunts that take away your breath.
Clashes with a South Sea band;
Love, born on a tropic isle;
Stout hearts and a brawny hand
Triumph over sneaking guile.
See Houdini, world-wide known
Marvel of the stage and screen;
"Terror Island"—come, be shown
The greatest "thriller" ever seen.

Globe Cinema
(Sandhurst Road.)
Four Shows To-day at: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-30 p.m. (S.T.).
A Comedy in the Programme.

THE EMPIRE
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
Supplied by the House of PATHE
WHY DO THEY CALL THE FEMALE DEADLY
See
BLANCHE SWEET
IN
"THE DEADLIER SEX."

They call her deadly because in her soul is the spirit of super woman like Mona Lisa, Sappho, and Cleopatra. To-day in this super Picture she tracks a wall street wolf and with her weapon of feminine wile makes a lamb out of him.

BY BAYARD VEILLER
Author of "13th Chair" & "Within the Law"

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.
HOME OF SELECT CINEMA
EVERY DAY AT 6-30 AND 10 P.M.
The great success of the
ATTRACTIVE PICTURE BILL.
The seven reel photoplay
"SEX."

In the story of "SEX" there is a lesson to thousands of frivolous creatures who fool themselves into believing that youth lasts for ever, that pleasure is life's chief object and that one can violate the laws that regulate our domestic lives and get away with it.

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT!!

Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1/-, Ans. 8 and 4 (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each).

THE EXCELSIOR
To-day at 9-45 p.m.
A Drama in 5 parts
"DECEPTION"

THE EMPRESS
TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
TWO THUNDERING VITAGRAPH SERIAL
'THE MAN OF MIGHT'
"The Scarlet Runner"

HERE'S AN OFFER!

A Bonafide genuine gift to their Patrons from Messrs. K. D. and Brothers.

SATURDAY NEXT
The Great and Magnificent Serial
A MILLION DOLLAR REWARD
Starts at the Sumptuous
Globe Cinema
(Sandhurst Road).

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers have decided to give away in Prizes

5 BRAND NEW BICYCLES

to all Classes during the Five Weeks of its run.

FREE—ABSOLUTELY GRATIS!

These handsome Five Machines will be seen at the Globe Cinema from To-day. They are to be given to our Patrons attending the Serial for the Five Weeks commencing Saturday 23rd October. The Spectators will please return their counterparts of the Tickets with them until the Last Day of the Last Week when the Five Prizes will be drawn.

It is just likely you may get more than one Prize if you come every Week.

TO-NIGHT!

The Marvellous Screen Triumph of WILLIAM FOX.

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers Million-Dollar Super-Production

"SALOME"

The Pomp and Splendour of Ancient Judea, the stupifying magnificence of the days of the Herods, and the corrosive influence of luxury that rivalled Rome's, will be revived right before your eyes, on the

West-End Cinema

screen, with the incomparable, subtle, sinister screen Enchantress

THEDA BARA
as the notorious Scriptural Siren

See Advertisement on Page 14 of to-day's "Bombay Chronicle."

AMUSEMENTS.

JUST TO REMIND YOU

That our New volcanic Universal serial is still thundering on with might and main at the

CINEMA PRECIOUS
(GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS).

It is the Third Week of its run and crowds are surging in to hail the Hero ART ACORD and the Heroine MILDRED MOORE when they hotly pursue the desperate gang of Devel—men, the

"MOONRIDERS"

A 2-Reel Marie Tempest Drama and a 2—Reel Comedy in the Programme.
To-night : 5-30 7: 8-45; 10-30 (p.m.) (S.T.)

BOMBAY'S POPULAR PICTURE RENDEZVOUS
CINEMA MAJESTIC
Presents during the Week
THE FINAL INSTALMENT
of the soul-stirring western serial
The Great Gamble
A serial electric in Dynamic force and high voltage climaxes.
THIS WEEK episodes: 13, 14, 15.
The programme also includes a side splitting Comedy in two parts. Four Shows daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45, 10-30.
NEXT WEEK
A gorgeous INDIAN Master Picture
Kansa Vadha.
depicting
further exploits of Lord Krishna and several to the former successes.
Shre Krishna Janma and Kalia Mardan
produced by
THE HINDUSTAN FILM Co.
The foremost among the Indian Film makers.

To-Night! & Every Night!
at 9-30 P. M.
Fillis' Great Circus
THE PREMIER SHOW OF THE EAST.
Location : Mastan Tank—
Opposite J. J. Hospital.
with an
ENTIRE NEW COMPANY
COMPRISED OF
30 EUROPEAN ARTISTS 30
FEATURING
THE GREAT CLIQUETT TROUPE.
The most Clever, Daring and Dexterous Ariel Gymnasts ever witnessed.
"Dandy George"
In His Most Sensational and Thrilling "DIVE FOR LIFE" from a Hight of 50 Feet. First time in the East.
Miss Reta West
The wonderful Bareback Rider.
MATINEES SATURDAY AND SUNDAY at 4-30 P.M.
Children Half price to all parts MATINEES only.
Popular Prices :—Full Box for 6 Persons Rs. 20, 4, 3, 2, 1. (Natives only Ans. 8).

SILK SUITING CLOTH
For one suit at Rs. 12, 20, 28, and 3
LADIES' STOCKING
of Mercerised Silk at Rs. 21 per doz
KHAKI CYCLING HOSE
of cotton at Rs. 12 and 18 per doz
PLAIN BENARSI SARI
5 yds. x 44 ins.
of Fine and Superior quality at Rs. 85.
Shri Krishna & Co.,
Gai Ghat, BENARES CITY.

Rare Books for Sale.

1	Mental Cure with Notes by Dr. W. F Evans.	Rs.	1 8
2	The Mental Medicine	Do. Rs.	2 0
3	The Divine Law of Cure	Do. Rs.	2 0
4	Soul and Body	Do. Rs.	1 0
5	Letters to an Indian Raja with a foreword by Sir N. G. Chandawarker.	Rs.	1 0

Postage & V. P. P. Charges extra.

RAJARAM TUKARAM.
21 Hummum Street
Fort, BOMBAY.

THE ALIGARH ART & METAL WORKS COMPANY, LTD.

REGISTERED OFFICE—"Santo Buildings" Aligarh.

If you want RELIABLE LOCKS order from a really RELIABLE FIRM.

Before you order for your future supply of Locks, consult our price list. You will find your wants satisfied with reliable goods at reasonable price.

Sets of 3, 6, 12 locks with master-key and locks in Division are supplied from stock.

A trial order solicited.

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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Member of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor GOPALDAS-LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

THE CLARE ROAD BAKERY.—The best in Bombay, RE-OPENED. For particulars ly to THE MANAGER, Clare Road Bakery Byculla Station Road.

5,000 EMPIRE TYPEWRITERS, supplied to H. M.'s Government. No. 1 Model Rs. 250, No. 2 Model Rs. 330, Catalogue from Empire Typewriter Agency, Fort, Bombay. Managing Proprietors, A. B. KAPADIA and F. J. DAVAR. 1

LOST.

LOST.—An ENVELOP, containing letters and certificates while entering tram from Musieum to Grant Road. Commonunicate to Box No. 1258, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5621

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An Export MOTOR DRIVER. Apply Box No. 1236, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5532

WANTED—A well experienced CUSTOMS CLERK. Apply Box No. 1237. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5533

WANTED—A SALESMAN for metals. Only well experienced men need apply to Box No. 1238, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5534

WANTED—A first class experienced ENGINEER for an up-country Spinning Mills, Ltd. Apply to Box No. 1230, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5483

WANTED.—To join immediately, an experienced ACCOUNTANT for a Large Motor House at Lahore. Must be able to manage the Deparment. Apply Box No. 1251, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5589

WANTED.—An ELECTRICIAN, well conversant in Motor Car Dynamo, wiring and lighting system. Apply Box No. 1250, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5588

WANTED—A COMPOUNDER at once. Apply personally with testimonials Dr. RAHALKTR, Poibavdi Parel. 5496

WANTED—APPLICANTS (of all grades) seeking employments to apply for terms of business to KAPOOR & CO., Employment suppliers, Fatepuri Road, Delhi. 5403

RETOUCHER wanted immediately salary Rs. 70 or more to experienced hand. Apply D. NUSSERWANJEE PHOTOGRAPHER, 142, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. 5612

WANTED.—A smart young EUROPEAN ENGINEER, well connected with ship repairing as canvasser. Liberal pay. Apply P. F. BILLIMORIA & COY., Lawrence Road, Karachi. 5610

WANTED.—A qualified LADY DOCTOR must be expert in midwifery. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to the HONORARY SECRETARY, Hyderabadi Panchayat, Karachi. 5551

WANTED—A thoroughly experienced WEAVING MASTER for Ahmedabad Mills. Apply with testimonials to Box 1210. Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5389

WANTED—A smart CORRESPONDENCE CLERK, knowing typing and an accountant. Apply stating salary with testimonials to Box No. 1243, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5561

WANTED URGENTLY—FIRST CLAS ENGINEER, expert experienced "Dizel Engine" for up-country Jin Press See DAULATRAM KUNDANMAL Dady shett Agaiari Street, Dolat Building. 5452

WANTED for a Limited concern in Bombay an ASSISTANT CONVERSANT with sales, freight and invoice work. Salary according to qualifications. Apply stating terms to Box No. 1261, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5624

WANTED.—An ENGINEER for a loca Mill, working by Hydro-Electric Power Knowledge of electricity preferred State age, qualifications, minimum salary required Apply Box No. 1252, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5591

WANTED.—A thoroughly experienced CHIEF CLERK for Motor Car Department of an important Insurance Company. Apply, enclosing testimonials and stating salary required, to Box No. 1257, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5620

WANTED.—A L.C.E. or B.E. with practical experience of Roads and Buildings for the Ahmednagar District. Apply in first instance with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, stating salary required to Box No. 1264, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5634

WANTED for large constructional work in and around Bombay, European and or Anglo-Indian Assistant Engineers, Supervisors and Foremen who have had previous experience in building construction. When replying state previous experience with copies of testimonials. Reply to Box No 1249, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5581

SITUATION WANTED

A PARSI GRADUATE School Master (single) desires private tuition between Dadar and Andheri in return for free lodging. Apply sharp to Box No. 1235, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5514

YOUNG MAN, single, 25 requires position at once as Engineer, well up in textile fitting and all Mechanical Engineering excellent references. Apply Box No. 1226 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5471

AN experienced SURGEON of known Reputation will like to accompany a rich invalid to America for treatment. Correspondence for terms invited. Apply Box No. 1194, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 5318

WANTED.

WANTED—FINANCIER to an extent Rs. 50,000 for a well established automobile concern. Decent profits guaranteed. Apply Box No. 1227, Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 5474

WANTED—OFFICE PREMISES—One large and three smaller rooms, for immediate or future occupation, somewhere in the Fort. Apply to DAVAR'S COLLEGE, No. 80, Esplanade Road. 5338

WANTED—One SLUBBING, Two INTERS, One DRAWING, new or secondhand in good order. Brooks and Doxey's make not required other makers' accepted. For full particulars apply to Messrs. R. P. SONI & CO., Chandni Chowk, Delhi. 5575

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Bechstein Boudoir GRAND PIANO, price Rs. 1,850. Apply Box No 1239, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5535

PETROL—At 2/8 from to day. Tele. 4528 CO-OPERATIVE MOTOR STORES West End Cinema, Corner Sandhurst Road. 5549

RARE OPPORTUNITY—A going concern of Chemists FOR SALE with long lease of Tennency. Apply sharp to Box No. 1254, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5602

FOR SALE.—10-12 H.-P. four seater, light Morris Crowly Car as the owner gone to England, completely overhauled and painted. Can be seen at the SLATER COACH FACTORY, Gowalia Tank Road. 5586

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—FOR SALE. Prominent BUSINESS PREMISES. Best Position in South Parade. Business Quarters, Going Cheap. Apply Sharp SURATKER & COMPANY, House Agents 1/A, South Parade, Bangalore. 5614

FOR SALE.—3 Brand New Hettersley's HAND LOOMS for immediate delivery, also large number of Secondhand Power Looms in excellent condition. Apply for further particulars MAJMUNDAR SAVUR & CO., 38 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. 5633

FOR SALE.—Fine counts yarn as follows:—30s. warp, 40s. weft, 40s. warp, 60s. weft spun from American cotton, Egyptian yarn from 50s. to 110s. also 2/40s., 2/60s. and 2/80s., grey, bleached and mercerised. Apply for rates to Box No. 1260, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5613

IMMEDIATE DELIVERIES may be obtained of FORD Touring cars and OVERLAND Model "4" cars at current rates with petrol facilities. Demonstrations by appointment with BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, Hughes Road. 5491

FOLLOWING NEW MACHINERY READY, D. Stewart Finisher, 13" by 23" by 24" Compound Side by Side engine, 20 B. H. P. Crude Oil Engine, Electric Motors, and Generators, Electric cables and fittings, Fire and Hand Pumps, 1" Hydraulic tubes, DREWET CHOWNA, Church Street. 5472

FOR SALE—An EGYPTIAN CIGARETTE FACTORY near Bombay, a running concern with Goodwill. Proprietor going home. Excellent prospects. Capital required not more than Rs. 15,000. Apply Box No 1255, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5606

150 BABY FOX PORTABLE TYPEWRITers imported direct from the Fox Factory and landed in Bombay now are offered to the public at 25 per cent. discount from the list price of Rs. 200 or Rs. 150 nett. Weight 7 lbs. Self Folding with all latest improvements complete in leatherette cases. The whole lot is to be cleared at once. Here's your opportunity to buy machine for the home or travel. MAYNE'S TYPEWRITER & SUPPLY CO., 56, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 5286

AN INDISPENSABLE AND AUTHORITATIVE GUIDE. Just published in Gujerati. "Social Diseases, Genito-Urinary and Venereal Diseases and Sexology." By Mr. Kaikhosru K. Dadachanji, Consulting surgeon Specialist. The Genito-urinary, Skin and Surgical Hospital Corner Grant Road, Bombay 450 pages, 34 illustration. Price Rs. 4. Obtainable from (1) "KAISER-I-HIND" Paper Printing Works, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, whence V. P.'s are despatched at Rs. 4-4. (2) S. GOVIND & CO., Sandhurst Road. 4209

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—The 2nd Half FLOOR Krishna Building. Apply the MANAGER Shri Krishna Stores, Fort. 5540

TO BE LET for Hindoos, well lightful and ventilated. BLOCKS, ROOMS & MOTOR GARRAGES in Forjett Terrace. See in Forjett Street near Grant Road Station, Tardeo Road. 5604

TO LET on long lease, GROUND FLOOR, suitable for Banks on Hornby Road. Apply Box No. 1253, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 5601

TO LET—24 MOTOR GARAGES in "Hira Building" of Mr. Haridas Naranji, at 1st Parsiwada, Khetwady, just completed with electric light and all other conveniences. Apply to SANJANA & MISTRY Architects, etc., 4, Cowasji Patel Street, Oppst. Hongkong Bank, Fort. 5605

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE KATNI CEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

ON account of the strike of postal peons the local shareholders of the Katni Cement and Industrial Co., Ltd., are requested to take delivery of the Dividend Warrants from the Registered Office of the Company, 11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, on and after 18th instant.

C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 15th October, 1920. 5584

NOTICE.

STATEMENT showing the names of candidates for the Poona District Non-Mohamedan Rural Constituency, who have been validly nominated, and the colour allotted to each candidate, under Regulation 5, Clause (1), Part III of the Electoral Regulations.

Serial No.	Name of the candidate.	Colour allotted to candidate.
1.	Deshmukh, Harjirao Janrao	Black.
2.	Godbole, Kashinatha Ramchandra	White.
3.	Gokhale, Laxman Raghunath	Yellow.
4.	Kalbhor, Gangaji Mukundarao	Red.
5.	Khedkar, Raghunath Vithal	Green.

5596

NOTICE.

STATEMENT showing the names of candidates for the Poona City Non-Mohamedan Urban Constituency, who have been validly nominated, and symbol allotted to each candidate, under Regulation 5, Clause (1), Part III, of the Electoral Regulations.

Serial No.	Name of the candidate.	Symbol allotted to candidate.
1.	Apte, Laxman Janardan	Horse
2.	Gupte, Vasudeo Rajaram	Tiger.
3.	Khopkar, Vinayak Narayan	Elephant.
4.	Manurkar, Sidharam Anna	Sword.
5.	Shinde, Vithal Ramji	Flag.
6.	Sule, Raghunath Shripat	Cart.

5597

NOTICE.

THE names of candidates nominated for the Nasik District Non-Mahomedan Constituency of the Bombay Legislative Council, are hereby published as required by Regulations Part III 5 (1) of the Bombay Electoral Regulations.

Serial No.	Name of candidate.	Symbol allotted.
1.	Hiraman Narayan Shindore	Horse.
2.	Dattatreya Sitaram Oka	Tiger.
3.	Ramchandra Ganesh Pradhan	Elephant.
4.	Pandharinath Vinayak Sathe	Sword.
5.	Kirtirao Bhimrao Nimbalkar	Flag.
6.	Vithal Sakharam Gadhawe	Cart.
7.	Shankarrao Vithalrao Kadam Katarnikar	Hand.

(Sd.) C. H. BRISTOW,
Returning Officer.
Ag. Collector of Nasik.

Nasik, 13th October, 1920. 5599

NOTIFICATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of all concerned that the candidates mentioned below have been validly nominated for election to the Bombay Legislative Council by the Gujarat Sardars and Inamdars' (Landholders') Constituency of the Northern Division; and that their names will appear in the voting paper for the said Constituency in the following order. (Bombay Electoral Regulations, Part III5 (1).

Serial No.	Name of the Candidate.
1.	Sardar Khan Bahadur Rustomji Jehangirji Vakil
2.	Sardar Naharsinghji Ishwarsinghji
3.	Sardar Bhasaheb alias Dulabava Raisinghji

J. GHOSAL,
Commissioner, N. D.

Ahmedabad, Shahi Bagh,
13th October, 1920. 5565

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's office in Ismail Buildings. Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 30th day of October, 1920, at 11 a.m. (S. T.) for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Statements of Accounts for the period ending 30th June 1920.
2. To confirm the appointments, as Directors, of:—
   Sir D. E. Wacha, Kt.
   Mr. S. R. Bomanji
   Mr. C. E. Randle
   Mr. C. A. Latif
3. To elect Directors in place of the retiring Directors Sir. D. E. Wacha and Mr. Walchand Hirachand, who are eligible for re-election.
4. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th October to 30th October, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
NAROTTAM MORARJI & COMPANY.
Managing Agents.

Ismail Buildings, Fort,
Bombay, 14th October, 1920. 5592

NOTICE.

following is the list of candidates for the Surat non-Mahomedan Constituencies the Bombay Legislative Council. The colour of the box or symbol alloted is shown against each:

URBAN-SURAT CITY.

1. Mr. Jamshedji Manekji Antia, Black.
2. Mr. Kasanji Kuwarji, White.
3. Nathabhai Lallubbhai Vakilna, Yellow
4. Choonilal Maneklal Gandhi, Red.
5. Dhirajlal Chhabildas Store, Green.

RURAL-SURAT DISTRICT.

1. Mr. Ranchhodji Lallubhai, Horse.
2. Mr. Desai Moghabhai Ghelabhai, Tiger.
3. Mr. Maganlal Bhukhandas Sheth, Elephant.
4. Mr. Jamshedji Manekji Antia, Sword.
5. Mr. Temuras Kawasji Modi, Flag.
6. Mr. Gawrishanker Dayashanker Bhat, Cart.

J. K. N. KABRAJI,
Collector of Surat.

5537

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE VIRGIN MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to Section 77 of the Indian Companies' Act, 1913, the STATUTORY MEETING of The Virgin Mills, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at 10, Homji Street, Fort, Bombay on MONDAY, the 18th October, 1920 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

"To receive and adopt the statutory Report and Audited Statement of Capital Account as at 30th September, 1920."

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 8th October, 1920 to 19th October, 1920 both days inclusive.

Dated this 6th day of October, 1920.

By order of the Board,
BAPTIST & CO.,
Managing Agents.
5450

NOTICE.

THE WADIA WOOLLEN MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Wadia Woollen Mills, Ltd., will be held at the registered office of the Company at Canada Buildings, Home Street on MONDAY, the 18th day of October, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the forenoon when the sub-joined resolutions will be proposed as extraordinary resolutions:—

(1) That clause 6 of the Memorandum of Association of the Company be altered by substituting the words "Messrs. Husseinbhoy Pilani Wadia & Co." in place of the words "Messrs. Pilani Wadia Halai & Co." wherever they occur in the said clause and that the words "In consideration of the services rendered by them in promoting this Company" occurring in lines 10 & 11 of the said clause be deleted.

That the Directors may be authorised to take steps to have the above alterations in the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company confirmed by the Court.

(2) Clause 114 of the Articles of Association of the Company be altered by substituting the words "Husseinbhoy Pilani Wadia & Co." in place of the words "Pillani Wadia Halai & Co." which occur in the said clause.

(3) That the Article 115 of the Articles of Association be altered by substituting the words "Husseinbhoy Pilani Wadia & Co." in place of the words "Pillani Wadia Halai & Co." which occur in the said clause.

(4) That the draft agreement annexed as schedule A. to the said Articles of Association of the company be altered by substituting the name of "Husseinbhoy Ahmedbhoy" in place of the words "W. T. Halai" wherever it occurs in the said draft agreement and by substituting the words "Husseinbhoy Pillani Wadia & Co." in place of the words "Pilani Wadia Halai & Co." wherever they occur in the said draft and by deleting the words "in consideration of the firm of Pillani Wadia Halai & Co. having promoted and brought about the formation of the said Wadia Woollen Mills Ltd." which occur in line 9 of the said agreement.

(5) The Board is hereby authorised on behalf of the company to execute the agreement so-amended in favour of Messrs. Husseinbhoy Pilani Wadia & Co.

Should the aforesaid resolutions be passed by the requisite majority they will be submitted for confirmation as special resolutions to a subsequent Extraordinary General Meeting of the company and such meeting will be held at the registered office of the company at Canada Buildings Home Street at 4-30 o'clock (S.T.) on Monday the 15th day of November 1920, for the purpose of considering and if thought fit, confirming such resolutions as special resolutions accordingly.

Dated this 30th day of September, 1920.

By order of the Board of Directors.
PILANI WADIA HALAI & CO.,
Agents.
5372

NOTICE.

THE Acting Municipal Commissioner regrets to be compelled to inform the public that owing to the failure of the past monsoon, it will be necessary to reduce the daily supply of water to the City by about 6 million gallons per day compared with the amount supplied during the last year, i.e., it is estimated that the total supply will be 38 million gallons a day as against the average of 44 million gallons. Tansa Lake is full and will continue to supply some 32 million gallons a day. Tulsi and Vehar Lakes contain only ½ and ¼ of their normal amount of water and will together be able to supply no more than 6 million gallons a day until the next monsoon. It is unlikely that even if heavy rain now falls the position will improve very materially.

The utmost economy must therefore be exercised by all consumers of water. It will be impossible to water the roads in the City as often as would be desirable and it may be necessary to curtail the supply given to mills and industries. No water can be provided at present for large new industrial enterprises. The public are invited to practise rigid economy in the use of water and in particular to avoid the waste that no occurs through leaving taps running on the lower floors of many-storied buildings.

Managers of Hotels, Offices, Chawls, Clubs and other large buildings are requested to post public notices in all washing places, bathrooms etc., urging the necessity for economising water. Printed appeals to this effect in English, Marathi, and Gujarathi can be obtained free from the office of the Hydraulic Engineer. Those responsible for the up-keep of gardens and recreation grounds are warned that supplies of water cannot be made available for the maintenance of large areas of grass and that their supply will have to be further restricted if there is reason to believe that water is being used in large quantities for other than necessary purposes.

A special staff is being appointed to supervise distribution and prevent waste as far as possible.

H. B. CLAYTON.
Ag. Municipal Commissioner.
5442

NOTICE.

AS required by Regulation 5 (1) Part III of the Bombay Electoral Regulations, it is hereby published for the information of the public that Messrs. Nasarwanji Nowroji Anklesaria of Ankleshwar and Antoldas Hargovandas of Broach have been validly nominated as candidate for the Broach District Non-Mahomedan Rural constituency for the Bombay Provincial Council and that the following colour has been allotted to each.

Name of candidate	Colour allotted.
Mr. Nasarwanji Nowroji Anklesaria	Green
Mr. Antoldas Hargovandas	White

(Sd.) H. L. FOX
Returning Officer
and Collector of Broach.

5587

PUBLIC NOTICES.

JAMNAGAR DWARKA RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED TO supply:—(1) 12,500 Rectangular Metre Gauge wooden sleepers of Sal, Deodar or Jodka Teak size 6ft. by 8in. by 4½in. (2) 220 Bridge Teak sleepers size 6ft. by 8in. by 6in. of Jodka, Burmah or Malabar Teak.

Name of Railway station for inspection and delivery should be given.

Tenders in sealed cover superscribed "Tender for Rectangular sleepers and Bridge Teak sleepers" should reach this Office on or before the 25th October current, accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 400 as earnest money.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender or tenders nor to assign any reason for their acceptance or rejection.

R. PESTONJI.
for Engineer-in-Chief J. D. Ry. Cons.

Jamnagar, 5th Oct., 1920. 5410

NOTICE.

CANADIAN MERCANTILE MARINE AND BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S JOINT SERVICE, CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX, DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing about.
Canadian Pioneer	5,500	20th November 1920

For particulars of freight, etc., apply to Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents. 1650

THE WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES, LD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Capital of this Company being oversubscribed, the Share Application List is closed.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company are now OPEN.

PANDIT, KAZI & CO.,
Managing Agents.
5521

THE YSORE SPINNING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Henshaw's Buildings, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 18th October, 1920, at 3-15 p.m. (S.T.) for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the year ended 29th February, 1920.
2. To confirm the appointment of Mr. A. J. Raymond as a Director.
3. To declare a dividend and bonus.
4. To appoint two Directors in place of those retiring.
5. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th October 1920 to 18th October 1920, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors.
N. SIRUR & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 28th September, 1920.

N. B.—The Dividend and Bonus, when declared, will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company on and after Monday, the 25th October 1920, between 12 noon and 3 p.m., on week days, except on Saturdays, when they will be paid between 12 noon and 1-30 p.m. on production of the Share Certificates to Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Members on the 9th October, 1920.

5370

NOTIFICATION.

THE undersigned will select about a dozen candidates for training in the Rangers' Course at the Bombay Forest College, Dharwar, with a view to their qualifying for appointment to the Bombay Forest Department as Rangers.

2. Candidates should submit their applications in person to the undersigned in the Office of the Conservator of Forests, C.C., in the Central Offices at Poona on the 25th October 1920 at 12 noon.

3. Candidates must be not less than 18 nor more than 22 years of age on 1st July 1921. They should furnish with their applications the following certificates:—

(i) A certificate that the candidate is a "Native of India" as described in Article 37 of the Civil Service Regulations.

(ii) A certificate of age.

(iii) A health certificate in the form prescribed by Article 49 of the Civil Service Regulations signed by a Commissioned Medical Officer or by a Medical Officer in charge of a Civil Station and testifying to the candidate's sound constitution, good vision and hearing and general physical fitness for a rough outdoor life in the Forest Department, and to the fact that he bears marks of successful vaccination or small-pox. A letter to the Civil Surgeon or the Medical Officer for the certificate should be taken by the candidate from a Divisional Forest Officer or a Conservator.

(iv) A certificate of respectability and good moral character from two or more persons whose social or official position can be accepted as a guarantee of trustworthiness.

(v) A certificate that the candidate has passed one or other of the following examinations:—

(a) the Matriculation Examination.

(b) the School Final or Leaving Examination or for European candidates a certificate of having passed the High School Examination.

N.B.—The certificates (iii) and (iv) must bear date not further back than July 1st 1920

4. Stipends will paid to the successful candidates whilst at the College.

5. Candidates must be prepared to serve in any Circle.

6. Any further information required may be obtained personally by the candidates at the undersigned's office at Poona or any of the Conservators' or Divisional Forest Offices in the Presidency.

7. Two candidates will be similarly selected for Sind by the Deputy Conservator of Forests in charge Sind Circle at Karachi on the date mentioned above.

Chief Conservator of Forests,
Bombay Presidency.

Poona, 1st August, 1920. 5506

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Power of Attorney given to Mr. Valabhji Jaikishendass Trivede has been CANCELLED from the 1st inst. We are not responsible for any business transacted with him on our behalf.

NAVAGIRE & CO.,
Engineers,
6th Kumgharwada,
Bombay 4.

5552

NOTICE.

THE following candidates have come forward to contest for a seat in the Provincial Legislative Council for the Non-Mahomedan Rural Constituency of the Ahmednagar District. The colours assigned to them are shown against their names.

1. Mr. Annaji Appaji Thorat, Black.
2. Rao Bahadur Ganesh Krishna Chitale, White.
3. Sardar Jagdevrao Anandrav Pawar Yellow.

(Sd.) C. W. A. TURNER,
Collector of Ahmednagar.

5538

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

CHIEF AGENTS for each province pay Rs. 300 to 500 with liberal commissions, etc.

SUB-AGENTS in each district pay Rs. 100 to 200 with handsome commissions, etc.

TRAVELLING CANVASSERS on pay Rs. 100 with travelling expences, etc. To sell soaps.

Only able men should apply in English for terms to—

MANAGER,
UNIVERSAL SOAP MILLS, LIMITED.
Kapadwanj, Gujrat (India).

5481

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to inform the public that henceforth they will carry on the business of Electrical Engineers, Coal Contractors and Commission Agents, etc., at Waterloo Mansions, Wodehouse Road, Bombay under the name, style and firm of Messrs. VISRAM BROS. instead of The Oriental Electric and Engineering Co. 5595

NOTICE.

WE have the pleasure to announce that we are appointed Sole Agents for the whole of India, Burmah and Ceylon of the Overseas Manufacturers' Corporation of New York. We have commenced taking orders for Rubber goods, Drugs and Sundries and shall very shortly commence taking orders for American Silks, Viols, etc.

Please Apply to:—

GOVERDHANDASS DESAI & CO.,
Readymoney Buildings,
Apollo Pier, Fort, Bombay.
5554

WANTED.

GRADUATE or UNDERGRADUATE, strong in science for Maharana Shri Mohandevji High School. Pay according to qualification.

F. B. GARDA,
Dewan, Dharampur State.
5569

BANK OF BOMBAY.

ADVANCES AGAINST GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY 6½ DEVELOPMENT LOAN.

THE BANK is prepared to give advances to approved constituents who wish to subscribe to the above on the following terms until further notice:—

(1) The Bank will advance 95 per cent. of the amount applied for, the Borrower paying the remaining 5 per cent at the time application is made.

(2) The Borrower must undertake to repay the advance by monthly instalments of not less than 4 per cent. Thus if a Borrower applies for Rs. 10,000 of Bonds he will require to make an initial payment of Rs. 500 and regular monthly payments of Rs. 400 for 23 months and payment of Rs. 300 on the 24th month.

(3) The rate of interest to be charged on the advance will be 6 per cent.

(4) Borrowers are at full liberty to repay advances more rapidly than is indicated above.

(5) In the event of a Borrower failing to pay any monthly instalment the Bank reserves to itself the right to demand payment of the advance and on failure by the Borrower to make such repayment, to sell the securities. Should the Bank decide not to exercise these rights, interest will be charged at Bank rate on the balance of the advance outstanding with a minimum of 6½ per cent.

(6) The Scrip will be held by the Bank as security for the advance. Borrowers must keep with the Bank, at all times, sufficient security to cover the amount advanced plus a 5 per cent margin.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bank of Bombay.

Bombay, 17th September, 1920. 5010

NOTICE.

THE following are the accepted candidates for the Non-Mahomedan Constituency of the Kaira District for the Bombay Legislative Council, the elections for which are to be held on the 16th November, 1920.

Name of the candidate.	Place of residence,	Colour assigned to the candidate.
(1) Mr. Jesangbhai Bhaibabhai Patel.	Sarsa Taluka Anand	Black.
(2) R. S. Dadubhai Purshottamdas Desai.	Nadiad.	White.
(3) Mr. Girdhardas Mangaldas Desai,	Nadiad.	Yellow.

N. J. WADIA,
Collector of Kaira.

Kaira, 13th October, 1920. 5568

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTIFICATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of all concerned that the Candidates mentioned below have been validly nominated for election to the Indian Legislative Assembly by the Bombay Northern Division Non-Mahomedan Constituency, and that their names will appear in the voting paper for the said Constituency in the following order. (Bombay Electoral Regulations Part III 5 (1)).

Serial No.	Names of the Candidate.
1.	Mr. Maganbhai Chaturbhai.
2.	Rao Bahadur Ramanbhai Mahipatram.
3.	Sardar Bomanji Ardeshir Dalal.
4.	Mr. Maganlal Bhukhandas Sheth.
5.	Mr. Bhaurai Ranchhodrai Desai.
6.	Mr. Nathabhai Lallubhai Vakilna.

(J. GHOSAL,)
Commissioner, N. D.

Ahmedabad, Shahi Bagh,
13th October, 1920.

5564

NOTICE.

CHINA MILLS, LIMITED.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the time for permanently closing the Transfer Books of the Company is extended to 30th October, 1920.

N. P. WHADDIA,
MAFATLAL GAGALBHAI,
Liquidators.

2/6, Forbes Street, Rampart Row, Fort,
Dated this 14th day of October, 1920.

5556

NOTICE.

THE following candidates have been validly nominated for the Sholapur City Non-Mohomedan Constituency and for the Sholapur District (except Sholapur City) Non-Mohomedan Constituency. The symbol or the colour allotted to each candidate has been shown against his name.

SHOLAPUR CITY NON-MOHOMEDAN CONSTITUENCY.

Name of Candidate.	Symbol.
1. Rao Bahadur Ganesh Krishna Sathe, C.I.E.	Horse.
2. Mr. Gurumurti Shivappa Nandargi	Tiger.
3. Mr. Hirachand Nemchand	Elephant.
4. Mr. Revansid Gawarappa Salgar	Sword.
5. Mr. Shantaram Narayan Kotnis	Flag.
6. Mr. Sidram Basappa Dhuma	Cart.
7. Mr. Vithoba Lachamaya Irabati	Hand.

SHOLAPUR DISTRICT NON-MOHOMEDAN CONSTITUENCY.

Name of Candidate.	Colour.
1. Mr. Dattatraya Kondiba Jadhaw	Black.
2. Mr. Ganapatrao Dhondiba Sathe	White.
3. Mr. Govindrao Balvantrao Bakle	Yellow.
4. Mr. Revansid Gawarappa Salgar	Red.
5. Mr. Shamrao Pandurang Ligade	Green.

S. M. BHARUCHA,
Collector.

Sholapur, 13th October, 1920.
5536

NOTIFICATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of all concerned that the following candidates have been validly nominated for election to the Bombay Legislative Council by the Mahomedan Rural Constituency of the Northern Division and they have been allotted the symbols mentioned against their names. (Bombay Electoral Regulations, Part III, 5 (1).)

No.	Name of the Candidate.	Symbol allotted.
1.	Mr. Abdulla Avjal Godad	Flag.
2.	Mr. Sultanalli Salemanjee Goolamhusen	Scale.
3.	Mr. Ismailji Abdulhussen Shaherwala	Horse.
4.	Mr. Abdulrehman Ibrahim Fitwalla	Sword.
5.	Mr. Ahmedulla Hazaratmian Peerzada	Elephant.
6.	Sardar Naharsinghji Ishwarsinghji	Cart.
7.	Nawabzada Nasrullakhan Nawabsidi Ibrahimkhan	Bicycle.
8.	Mr. Mahomed Araff Mulla	Umbrella.
9.	Sardar Bhasaheb alias Dulabava Raisingji	Tree.
10.	Mr. Azam Kasam Murad	Hand.

J. GHOSAL,
Commissioner, N. D.

Ahmedabad, Shahi Bagh,
13th October, 1920.

5566

THE INDIAN CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Indian Cement Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the second day of November, 1920, at three o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time), for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing a Special Resolution, the following Resolution which was passed as an Extraordinary Resolution at the Extraordinary Meeting of the Shareholders held on Tuesday, the twelfth day of October, 1920:—

RESOLUTION.

"That the new Articles of Association approved by this meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby approved, and that such Articles be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of Association of the Company in substitution for, and to the exclusion of, all the existing Articles thereof."

Dated this 12th day of October, 1920.

By Order of the Board,
TATA SONS, LTD.,
by their Constituted Attorney,
PHIROZE J. BILIMORIA,
Agents.

Registered Office:
Navsari Buildings,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

5539

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

The Public Meeting of the Citizens of Bombay called by the Sheriff "to give expression to the sense of profound sorrow at the sad demise of Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak who had earned the esteem and regard of the people for his ardent and selfless patriotism and for his great erudition" will be held in the TOWN HALL on MONDAY, the 18th October, 1920, at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

5590

NOTICE.

REFORMS ELECTION.

ELECTORS and CANDIDATES should note that the Bombay Legislative Council Elections Non-Mahomedan and Mahomedan constituencies only will be held on 16th November, 8 to 12 a.m., and 1 to 6 p.m., in the Town Hall, not on the Esplanade Maidan as formerly announced. The Indian Legislative Assembly elections are completed.

(Sd.) J. P. BRANDER,
Collector of Bombay.

5640

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of all concerned that the following candidates have been validly nominated for election to the Bombay Legislative Council by the Non-Mahomedan Rural Constituency, Panch Mahals, and that they have been allotted the symbols mentioned against their names.

(Bombay Electoral Regulations Part III 5(1)

No.	Name of Candidate.	Symbol allotted.
1.	Mr. Merwanji Hirjibhai Kothawala	Flag.
2.	Sardar Bamanji Ardesar Dalal.	Elephant.
3.	Mr. Rammohanrai Jaswantrai Desai.	Tiger.
4.	Mr. Manvantrai Jadurai Desai.	Sword.
5.	Mr. Bhaurai Ranchhodrai Desai.	Bicycle.
6.	Mr. Dinshaji Bamanji Dalal.	Horse.

C. A. BEYTS,
Returning Officer, and Collector, Panch Mahals.

Godhra, 14th October, 1920. 5617

NOTICE.

THE following candidates have been validly nominated in the constituencies below noted and their names are hereby published together with the other particulars prescribed in Part III Regulation 5(1) of the Legislative Assembly Electoral Regulations and the Bombay Electoral Regulations:—

INDIAN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

(1). BOMBAY CENTRAL DIVISION.
Non-Mahommedan Rural Constituency.

The names of the candidates will appear in the voting paper in the following order:—

1. The Hon'ble Mr. B. S. Kamat, B.A.
2. The Hon'ble Mr. S. B. Upasani, B.A., LL.B.
3. Mr. Hari Keshao Patwardhan, B.A., LL.B.
4. Mr. Keshav Ganesh Bagde, B.A., LL.B.

(2). BOMBAY CENTRAL DIVISION.
MAHOMEDAN RURAL CONSTITUENCY.

The names of the candidates will appear in the voting paper in the following order:—

1. The Hon'ble Sardar Gulam Jilani Bijlikhan of Wai.
2. The Hon'ble Khan Rahadur Ibrahim Haroon Jaffer.
3. Mr. Manwar Khan Kayam Khan.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(1). DECCAN SARDARS and INAMDARS CONSTITUENCY.

The names of the candidates will appear in the voting paper in the following order.—

1. Sardar Vishnu Narayan Mutalik, B.A.
2. The Hon'ble Sardar Shriniwas Cupuswamy Mudliar.

(2). POONA AND SHOLAPUR CITIES MAHOMEDAN URBAN CONSTITUENCY.

The names of the candidates and the colour allotted to each candidate are as follows:—

Name	Colour
1. Mr. Faridoddin Ghudubhai Elim, B.A.	Black.
2. Khan Saheb Haji Hazrat Khan Mohidinkhan	White.
3. Mr. Munshi Abdul Kadir B. Kazi.	Yellow.
4. Mr. Abdul Kadir Khan Abdul Aziz Khan, M.A., LL.B.	Red.
5. Mr. Haji Moosa Haji Oosman	Green.

NOTE—Mr. Mahomed Salahuddin was also validly nominated as a candidate but he withdrew his candidature on the 13th October.

J. PRATT,
Commissioner, C.D. and Returning Officer.

Poona, 14th October, 1920. 5616

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES & MUNITIONS

OFFERS are invited for the following which are available for sale at the Boards Surplus Store Depot, No. 2-D, Hide Shed, Hide Road, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

Aluminium in ingot, pure, 10,000 pounds.
Parsons alloy, in ingot, 250 cwts.
Plastic metal, 700 pounds.
Plates, steel, bullet proof 6 ft. x 3 ft. x 3/16" 100 plates.
Tin sheets 15" x 11" x 20 Gauge, 4,000 No.
Tin sheets 17" x 25" x DXXX, 100,000 No.
Tin sheets 14" x 20" x IXX, 100,000 No.
Tin sheets 39" x 25" x IXX, 45,000 No.
Tin sheets 28" x 20" x IX, 72,000 No.
Tin sheets 15" x 11" x SDX, 45,000 No.
Wire, brass, ordinary, hard, 7 Gauge, 4,000 pounds.
Wire, brass, ordinary, hard, 8 Gauge, 4,000 pounds.
Wire, brass, ordinary, hard, 9 Gauge, 4,300 pounds.
Wire, brass, ordinary, hard, 10 Gauge, 5,500 pounds.
Wire, brass, ordinary, hard, 11 Gauge, 500 pounds.
Wire, brass, ordinary, hard, 15 Gauge, 400 pounds.
Wire, brass, ordinary, hard, 25 Gauge, 2,000 pounds.
Wire, copper, ordinary, hard, 7 Gauge, 800 pounds.
Wire, copper, ordinary, hard, 11 Gauge, 12,000 pounds.
Wire, copper, ordinary, soft, 7 Gauge, 570 pounds.
Wire, iron ordinary, galvanised, 11 Gauge, 3,500 pounds.
Wire, iron ordinary, galvanised, 14 Gauge, 5,000 pounds.

All the material is new.

Offers will be received by the Controller (Sales), Board of Industries and Munitions, 19-A, Chowringhee, Calcutta, up to Friday, the 5th November, 1920.

D. E. KEATINGE,
Controller (Sales),
Board of Industries and Munitions.

Calcutta, the 12th October, 1920.

5644

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE INDIAN TOYS and GLASS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, have REMOVED from 6, Church Gate Street to 9-10, Meadows Street, (opposite to New Share Bazar), Fort. 5628

NOTICE.

A BRANCH of the Bank of Morvi, Ltd., will be OPENED on the 22nd instant in Abu Building, Dhunji Lane, Shroff Bazar.

C. I. PAREKH & CO.,
Agents.

5629

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SHARE CERTIFICATE No. B. 527 in respect of five ordinary shares in the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd., bearing Nos. 72586/72590 standing in the name of Kaloomal Deepchand has been LOST. Any person having found or in possession thereof is requested to return the same to the undersigned.

PERSRAM DEEPCHAND,
C/o The Modern Engineering Co.

5643

NOTICE.

I hereby request the public not to deal with the following two shares of the Fazalbhoy Mills, Ltd., No. 6934, 5754 and one share of the Currimbhoy Mills, Ltd., No. 8562 as the cheque paid in return for the shares by Ratanlal Bapulal (certified broker the Bombay Stock Exchange) is dishonoured.

JIVANLAL M. GUNDERIA.

5630

CANADA TO INDIA AND JAVA PORTS

A direct monthly service from Canada to India and Java has been inaugurated by Messrs. Ellerman, and Bucknall Steamship Co. Ltd. Steamers will sail from Montreal to Port Said, Port Sudan, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Singapore, Batavia and other Java ports, as inducement offers.

Cargo will also be taken by transhipment for Karachi, Madras and Calcutta.

Rates of eight will be about the same as it charged from New York.

The first steamer of the Line s.s. "Katuna" is expected ready to load in Montreal about July 15th 1920. For further information apply cent per annum.

Messrs. W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Parsi Bazaar Street, Bombay.

Bombay, 23rd June, 1920. 1992

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I, the undersigned delivered the two shares of the Currimbhoy Mills Co. Ltd. bearing Nos. 3003 and 2345 to Mr. RATANLAL BAPULAL, certified broker of the Bombay Stock Exchange, Ltd., in exchange of one cheque of Rs. 2,340 drawn on the Central Bank of India, Ltd., which cheque has been dishonoured.

Notice is heby given that the said Ratanlal Bapulal has no power of authority to deliver or hand the said shares to anybody and anyone dealing in respect of the said shares will do so at his own risk. The undersigned is taking steps to stop the transfer of the said shares in the company aforesaid.

Dated 16th day of October, 1920.

RAMDAS GANGADAS,
(Certified Broker.)
The Bombay Stock Exchange Ltd.

5622

NOTICE.

WE are instructed by our client, Bai JIWABAI, widow and heir of Mr. Purshottam Umersey, deceased, to give NOTICE that the building site at Parel taken on lease from the City Improvement Trust in the name of Naranji Haribhai, belongs to the said Naranji Haribhai and to our client's deceased husband, Mr. Purshottam Umersey, in equal half shares therein and not to the said Naranji Haribhai alone and that the said Naranji Haribhai has no right to sell the same by himself without our client's consent. If any persons after this notice deal with the said Naranji Haribhai alone in respect thereof they will do so at their own risk and the share of our client's deceased husband will not be bound or affected in any way.

Dated this 16th day of October, 1920.

MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS & CO.,
Attorneys for Bai Jiwabai, widow and heir of Mr. Purshottam Umersey, deceased.

5638

NOTICE.

WANTED—a First Class HEALTH OFFICER for the Surat City Municipality on a monthly salary of Rs. 300—20—500 plus Rs. 30 as conveyance allowance. Only those who possess a British Diploma in Public Health need apply. The appointment will, in the first instance, be made on probation for a period of six months; and if he is confirmed he will have to bind himself by an agreement to serve this Municipality at least for a period of two years from the date of his confirmation. No private practice will be allowed while in service. Applicants should state their age, caste, qualifications, previous experience, if any, and whether they know Gujerati language or not. Applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 20th November, 1920.

CHIEF OFFICER,
Surat City Municipality.

Surat Municipal Office,
Dated 15th October, 1920.
5615

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the works of levelling, metalling, &c., the private street known as Chinchpokli Cross Lane, will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time), on TUESDAY, the 26th day of October, 1920.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN, C.E.,
Ag. Executive Engineer,
Bombay Municipality.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 15th October, 1920.

5618

PUBLIC NOTICES

WANTED.

A CHIEF OFFICER for the Nadiad City Municipality, Kaira District, pay Rs. 200—50/3—250, plus Conveyance allowance. The appointment shall be on probation for one year. Candidates must apply stating their age, qualifications and past experience to the CHAIRMAN, Managing Committee, Nadiad City Municipality, before the 30th instant.

5572

BUILDING SITES POONA

KOREGAON ROAD DEVELOPMENT SCHEME.

THE undersigned will sell by Auction plots 31 to 38 and 45 to 67 from the Poona Suburban Development area on the Koregaon Road at the Collector's Kacheri, Poona, at 12 noon on MONDAY, November 8th. Each plot measures about 1¼ acres, and will be sold to the highest bidder as a building site, subject to an annual assessment of 6 pies per square yard for 50 years, at the end of which period the assessment will be subject to revision. Only one bungalow will be allowed on each site and all building plans will have to receive the Collector's approval. The area is about to be included in the Poona Suburban Municipality, the roads are already being constructed and arrangements for water supply will be made as soon as possible.

A plan of the whole lay-out of the area can be obtained on application to the Collector's Office.

Government reserve the right to refuse the highest or any bid.

For any further information, application may be made to the Collector.

W. F. HUDSON,
Collector of Poona.

5571

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE FOR SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE BUILDING SITE KNOWN AS DUBASH'S NEPEAN SEA ROAD PLOTS NOS. 8 AND 9.

THE follwing valuable plots Nos. 8 and 9 of the Dubash's Nepean Sea Road Estate, together with all the building material, lying thereon belonging to our client are for sale. The foundations of the buildings proposed to be erected thereon are almost completed. Sealed offers are invited upto 12 noon on Saturday, the 23rd October, 1920. The sealed offers will be opened in the office of the undersigned on Saturday the 23rd day of October, 1920, at 3 p.m. The undersigned are not bound to accept the highest offer or any offer. The purchaser whose offer is accepted shall pay Rs. 25,000 in respect of each plot as earnest money and the sale must be completed within 2 months. The sale is subject to the general stipulations regarding Dubash's Nepean Sea Road Estate. The plots were originally of the Pension and Tax and Quit and Ground rent tenure and are now redeemed. No Collector's Bill is to be paid therefor. The six monthly Municipal bill is only Rs. 2-5-0 for each plot. Plot No. 8 admeasures 1273-6 square yards and Plot No. 9 admeasures 1221 square yards. Offers are invited for both the plots together or individually.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All those two pieces or parcels of vacant land or ground being Plot Nos. 8 and 9 on the Nepean Sea Road Estate of Darabshaw Bomanji Dubash, originally of Pension and Tax and Quit and Ground Rent Tenure now redeemed, containing by admeasurement 1273.6 and 1231 square yards respectively or thereabouts situate, lying and being at Nepean Sea Road, within the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, forming part of a large piece of land registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 573, and 104A, New Nos. 2736 and 11317, Old Survey No. 48 and New Survey No. 3 and 4/7139 and in the books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3326 (7) and 3326 (8) and Street Nos. 76 (F) 76 (G) and bounded as follows.—that is to say, on or towards the East by Plot No. 10 sold to Rustomji Phirozsha Mehta, on or towards the West by Plot No. 7 agreed to be sold to Kanjibhai Wardhaman Vicumsi, on or towards the North by the property of Pestonji Pirojshah and on or towards the South by the proposed Road.

Dated this 9th day of October, 1920.

CAPTAIN & VAIDYA.
Solicitors, High Court,
121, Esplanade Road,
Old Agra Bank Buildings.

5451

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that JOSHI KANJI KHIMJI PRAGJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell to our client THACKER GORDHANDAS BHANJI, the immoveable property described in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof whether by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, charge, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 56, Esplanade Road, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim which shall then be considered to have been waived and treated as null and void.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground admeasuring three hundred and twelve square yards and four ninths with the messuage tenement or dwelling house situate on the Mody Bay Estate in the Island of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Jamnadas Jeevandas on or towards the South by Goa Street, on or towards the East partly by the property of Haji Karim Haji Mahomed and partly by the property of Dwarkadas Chhotalal and on or towards the West partly by the property belonging to Vithaldas Nensi and partly by the property of Dewoobai, widow of Bhaga Liladhar which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 11/8480 and 30/8480 and the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward A Nos. 2756, 827 and 2757 Street Nos 16A and 18.

Dated this 13th day of October 1920.

PURUSHOTTAMRAI & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

5527

PUBLIC NOTICES.

The Bombay Gas Company, Ltd.

NOTICE.

All men who left their work without Notice on Otober, 1st are now considered as dismissed. Men wishing to be re-engaged should report on Tuesday 19th, at 9 A.M. and take their pay when they will be informed, if they can be employed, either at once or later.

All men accepted for re-employment will not lose their past service as qualifying for pension or for benefits under new Provident Fund and Gratuity.

A. R. BURCH,
General Manager.

5642

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. RAMDAS GOVINDJI has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Thana, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Khoti land with the messuages, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Malad, in the Salsette Taluka, in the District of Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandora, containing by admeasurement 2,496 square yards or thereabouts and being portion of Shet Bhute, No. 3, Ramkam Dhop, Fare 0-5-0 and the assessment payable in respect thereof is Rs. 2-9-10½, and which premises are bounded on the East by the property of Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy and Dharma Bapu, on the West by the public road leading from Bandra to Ghodbunder, on the South by the property of Bhagwandas Vishram and on the North by the property of Haridas Narayen.

Dated this 16th day of October, 1920.

MULLA & MULLA.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

5639

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that FATMABAI JIWAJI, widow of Seth Jafferji Adamji Karachiwalla, of Bombay, Borah Mohomedan Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client, NANJI KALIDAS MEHTA, also of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant. All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easemen or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 3, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All those several pieces or parcels of land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon with all the trees, wells, fences, etc., situate at Saja Danda and Santa Cruz, Kasba Bandra, Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, admeasuring three thousand two hundred and sixty-four square yards or thereabouts, being Survey No. 41, Pot No. 5, area 544 square yards, Revenue one rupee, Survey No. 61, Pot No. 11, area 1,376¾ square yards, Revenue three rupees, Survey No. 61, Pot No. 10, area 391 square yards, Revenue twelve annas, Survey No. 61, Tarni No. 2, area 952¼ square yards, Revenue four annas, and bounded on the East and North by private passage, on the South by the property of Karimbhai Lalbhai and of Tyebally Kassumji and on the West by Ghod Bundor Road.

Dated this 16th day of October, 1920.

VASANT G. MULGAOKAR,
for Dharamsi and Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

5641

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Bai JAMNABAI, widow of Jamnadas Karsandas, late of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay .... Deceased.

HANSRAJ KARSANDAS RAMDAS, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Lohar Chawl, without the Fort of Bombay .... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this eleventh day of October in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty, and in the eleventh year of our Reign.

(Sd.) B. B. PATEL,
Acting Registrar,
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 11th day of October, 1920.
Messrs. MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

5627

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned has severed his connection as a PARTNER of Messrs. D. J. BILIMORIA & CO., in Import Department from the 1st day of October, 1920, and he will not be responsible for any debts, etc., from the said date, 14th October, 1920.

P. G. MULLAN.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MEHERALI HAJI DAWOOD, who has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from ADARJI KHARSETJI PANTHAKI and his wife SHIRINBAI, has contracted to sell the same to our clients.

All persons having any interest therein, or claim thereto, or in or to any part thereof, either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust, or otherwise howsoever are requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Standard Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such interest or claim, and the same, if any, will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Ghoga or Todd Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement one hundred and eight and seven-ninths (108 7/9) square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 210 and 211, Collector's New No. 5075, Old Survey Nos. 330 and 331, and New Survey No. 9342 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Jafferjee Ebrahim Bohra, on or towards the West by the property of Bai Navajbai Fakirji and Jamaji Ratanji Mistri, on or towards the North by Ghoga or Todd Street, on or towards the South by the property of Ramdayal Harivalubh Marwadi and which said property is assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "A" Ward No. 1685, Street Nos. 37, 39 and is in the occupation of the tenants of the said Adarji Kharsetji Panthaki and his wife Shirinbai.

Dated this 13th day of October, 1920.

CRAIGIE BLANT & CAROE,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

5524

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of LALLOOBHAI RAICHAND, of Palanpur, Bania, Hindu Inhabitant, died, a widow, Broker in Jewellery .... Deceased.

BHARIBAI, widow of Vithaldas Raichand, of Palanpur, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, temporarily residing at Vithalwady, outside the Fort of Bombay .... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this first day of October in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty, and in the eleventh year of our Reign.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Acting Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 1st day of October, 1920.
Messrs. KHANDVALA & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

A true copy.
KHANDVALA & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

5527

LEGAL NOTICE.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1458 of 1915.

The firm of Bhagwan Tulock and Co., carrying on business as Shroffs at No. 706, Lady Jamsetji Road, Dadar, outside the Fort of Bombay .... Plaintiffs,

vs.

(1) PANDURANG GOPAL NAGWEKAR. (2) SHIVRAM GOPAL NAGWEKAR, both of Bombay, Inhabitants, residing at Kumbharwada, Dadar, outside the Fort, (3). HARI GOPAL NAGWEKAR, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, at present residing at Hattesgaum in the Ratnagiri District. (4). Peshotum alias PARASHRAM GOPAL NAGWEKAR, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kumbharwada, Dadar, outside the Fort, a minor, under the age of 18 years by his guardian-ad-litem the said Pandurang Gopal Nagwekar. (5) JANARDHAN BABAJI NAGWEKAR. (6) RAJARAM BABAJI NAGWEKAR. (7) BALLA alias BALKRISHNA BABAJI NAGWEKAR, the 5th 6th and 7th of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants residing at Kumbharwada, Dadar, outside the Fort, all minors under the age of 18 years by their guardian-ad-litem Kashinath Rowji Nagwekar residing at Dadar outside the Fort and (8) BABAJI GANGAJI NAGWEKAR, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant residing at Parbhadevi Road, Dadar, outside the Fort of Bombay. Defendants.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 20th day of January, 1917, it was ordered inter alia that the 5th, the 6th and the 7th defendants Janardhan Babaji Nagwekar, Rajaram Babaji Nagwekar, and Bala alias Balkrishna Babaji Nagwekar do pay to the plaintiffs the sum of Rs. Six thousand eight hundred and eleven annas seven and pies four for debt and interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the date thereof till payment and half the plaintiffs' costs of this suit when taxed and noted in the margin thereof and that the 1st, the 2nd, the 3rd, the 4th and the 8th defendants Pandurang Gopal Nagwekar, Shivram Gopal Nagwekar, Hari Gopal Nagwekar Peshotum alias Parashram Gopal Nagwekar and Babaji Gangaji Nagwekar do pay to the plaintiffs the sum of Rs. Eight thousand six hundred and thirity eight annas twelve and pies eight for debt and interest and the costs of this suit when taxed and noted in the margin thereof and further simple interest at the rate of six per cent per annum upon the said amount namely Rupees Eight thousand six hundred and thirty-eight annas twelve and pies eight from the date thereof until payment And whereas by a warrant of sale dated the 26th day of March, 1920, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell by Public Auction all the right, title, and interest of the first, the second the third, the fourth the fifth, the sixth and the seventh defendants in the lands and premises in the said warrant mentioned that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of Government Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuage tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon situate at Kumbharwada, Dadar, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 957 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 378, New No. 4128, Old Survey No. 381 and New Survey No. 1/1466 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 3188 (1), (2), (3), and Street Nos. 652 652A and 652B and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East and North by th property belonging to Nanadkuverbai, widow of Amarchand Gangee, on or towards the West by the property belonging to Sittabai alias Durpadabai, wife of Kashiram Govind Mayakar and on or towards the South by a Public passage.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that on WEDNESDAY, the 17th Day of November, 1920, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant of sale put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th defendants in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, costs and interest and costs of prelious execution and of the said Warrant of sale.

The following is a list of the rights, charges and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable:—

Saraswati, widow of Babaji Gopal Nagwekar, claims a charge under a deed of family arrangement duly regisitered and dated 6th February, 1914.

1. For payment of Rs. 15 a month for her maintenance.
2. And arrears of such payments for 2½ years prior to August, 1920.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th defendants to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th 6th, and 7th defendants have no saleable interest whatever in the lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned plaintiffs have not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchase money must be paid in that case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.

Dated this 12th day of October 1920.

PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. Jehangir Mehta and Somji,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys. 5636

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 1467 of 1915.

DWARKADAS GANGADAS and another ..... Plaintiff.

v/s

LUXMAN BHASKER, of Panwell ..Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 15th day of July, 1920, the undermentioned fourteen pieces or parcels of land or ground with the messuages tenements or buildings standing thereon situate at Panwell in the Registration Sub-District of Panwell, in the District of Colaba will be sold by public auction in one lot by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his office in the Court House on Monday the 22nd day of November 1920 at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon (S.T.)

PARTICULARS OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES.

Nos.	Station or Locality.	Old Munici-pal No	New Munici-pal No.	Measure-ment or Area.
1.	Poona Mail Road Street.	408	436	77 feet x 47 feet.
2.	„ „	408	434	38 feet x 33 feet.
3.	Bhusar Moholla.	409	437	39 feet x 21 feet.
4.	Poona Mail Road Street.	1064	1113	93 feet x 37 feet.
5.	„ „	1067	1117	44 feet x 37 feet.
6.	Bhusar Moholla.	462	491	39 feet x 24 feet.
7.	„ „	463	492	41 feet x 30 feet.
8.	Narali Bazar Street.	959	996	37 feet x 27 feet.
9.	Bhusar Moholla.	768	808	32 feet x 49 feet.
10.	Poona Mail Road Street.	962	1006	47 feet x 37 feet.
11.	„ „	961	1005	26 feet x 20 feet.
12.	Narali Bazar Street.	959	1003	34 ft. 6 in. x 34 feet.
13.	Poona Mail Road Street.	932	876	60 feet x 62 feet.
14.	Narali Bazar Street.	938	982	46 feet x 22 feet.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Mulji and Thakoredas Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at their office a No. 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 4th day of October, 1920.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
5631

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of GUNEE ESSA, Halai Memon, late of Bombay (by caste Sooni Mahomedan), a Widower, a dealer in sundry goods .... Deceased.

KHAN MAHOMED ESSA, of Bombay, Halai Memon (by caste Sooni Mahomedan), brother of the said deceased, a dealer in sundry goods and residing at Rangaree Moholla in House No. 115-116, outside the Fort of Bombay .... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this eighth day of October in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty, and in the eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Acting Registrar.
W. J. HOWARD.

The 8th day of October, 1920.

KHAN MAHOMED ESSA,
Petitioner in Person.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of HIRABAI, widow of Mowji Khimji Bodani, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant .... Deceased.

(1) THAKER NAROTUM MUNJI, (2) RUNCHORDAS PURSHOTAM, both of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitants, the former now temporarily residing at Lonavla, and the latter at Girgaum Back Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, the legal representatives of Bai Sooderbai, widow of Thakar Dwarkadas Morarji, one of the heirs of the abovenamed deceased .... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-fifth day of June in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty, and in the eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

R. B. PATEL,
Acting Registrar.
W. J. HOWARD.

The 14th day of October, 1920.

Messrs. EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys. 5691

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

AUCTION SALE OF 700 CASES JAPANESE CAMPHOR.

On TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Seth Vadilal Purshottam and on account and at the risk of Seth Toolsidas Tejpal:—

700 cases each 80 tins Japanese camphor, each tin weighing ½ lb. and containing 24 bundles equal to 960 tablets.

SALE ON SATURDAY, THE 30TH OCTOBER, 1920, AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.).
AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT FALKLAND ROAD.

On SATURDAY, the 30th of October, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will, under the instructions from the Mortgagee Dr. Furdoonji Edulji Sherdiwalla in exercise of the power of sale contained in the mortgage deed dated the 27th of March, 1916, and made between Pathan Bahadurkhan Mahomedkhan and Salima Bibi, widow of Nakhoda Abdullabhai Umerbhai on the one part and the said Dr. Furdoonji Edulji Sherdiwalla on the other part, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Pathan Bahadurkhan Mahomedkhan and Salima Bibi widow of Nakhoda Abdullabhai Umerbhai, sell by Public Auction, at the premises, the following properties:—

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of lease hold land or ground of which the present lessor is Bai Jivanai, widow and executrix of the late Bomanji Shapurji Chothia situate, lying and being at Falkland Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registered Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 188 1/9 square yards or thereabouts with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house or range of chawl or buildings and premises standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward D No. 2192, Street No. 288, 290a, 296, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Punjabi Hassum Fulwala, on or towards the West by Falkland Road 4th Cross Lane, on or towards the North by Falkland Road and on or towards the South by the property of Chunilal Hemchand and which premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagors and which bear New Survey No. 5524 erroneously described in the Indenture of Conveyance dated 28th day of September, 1915, from Moya Umar bin Nakhoda Usmanbhai to the Mortgagor as all that piece or parcel of leasehold land of which the present Lessor is Bai Jivanai, widow and executrix of the late Bomanji Shapurji Chothia containing by admeasurement 188 1/9 square yards or thereabouts with the message, tenement or dwelling house or range of chawl or buildings and premises standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward D No. 2192, Street Nos. 288, 290a, 296 situate at Falkland Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the said Falkland Road, on or towards the West by a Gully and the property formerly of Sha Maneklal Rajaram and now of Choonilal Hemchand Jarwiala, on or towards the North by a passage and on or towards the South by the property formerly of Gulam Nubee and now of Haji Ebrahim Sulleman and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Miya Omar bin Nakhoda Usmanbhai and bear New Survey No. 5524.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground containing by admeasurement 34 1/9 sq. yds. fronting on the East side of Falkland Road 4th Cross Lane and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the said Falkland Road 4th Cross Lane on or towards the West by the property of Nagoo Sayaji on or towards the North by the property of Memon Saleh Mahomed Shutriwalla and on or towards the South by a Gulley and beyond it by the property formerly of Memon Aba Miya and now of Rahim Hinga Dhobi and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward D No. 2/2250 street No. 1 A and which bear New Survey No. 5524 erroneously described in the said converyance dated the 28th day of September 1915 as all that piece of lease hold land of ground of which the present lessor is Bai Jivanai widow and executrix of the late Bomanji Shapurji Chothia containing by admeasurement 34 1/9 sq. yds. with two privies standing thereon fronting on the North side of a private passage opening on the West side of Falkland Rd. and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the east by the property of Memon Saleh Mahomed Shutriwalla on or towards the West by a gully and beyond which property formerly of Memon Aba Miya and now of Rahim Hinga Dhobi on or towards the North by the property of Nagu Sayaji and on or towards the South by a passage both of which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Miya Umer Bin Nakhuda Usmanbhai and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward D No 2/2230 street No. 1 a and bear New Survey No. 5524.

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari Land or ground of which the Fazandar was Bai Sonabai Merwanji Tarachand who died on or about August 1915 containing by admeasurement 193 sq. yds. or thereabouts together with message tenement or dwelling house the chawl and a privy adjacent thereto standing thereon situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay at the Southern side of Falkland Road or otherwise called Duncan Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2177 and street No. 198 and 206 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the property formerly of Dhunbai widow of Parsi Rustomji and now of Munchersha Dorabji Cooper on or towards the West by the property formerly of Khoja Hassum Fradhan and now of the widow of Pamalbhai Bhusa Karmalji on or towards the North by Falkland Rd. and on or towards the South by the property of Bawa Shankerdas Gulabdas together with the right of sweepers passage leading from the South side of the said property and also together with the gully or passage on the East and West of the said property and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor and bear New Survey No. 5530 orroneously described in the conveyance dated 28th September 1915 from Mia Umer bin Nakhuda Usmanbhai to the mortgagors as all that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground of which the Fazandar was Bai Conabai Merwanji Tarachand and who died on or about August 1915 containing by admeasurement 193 sq. yds. or thereabouts together with messuage tenement or dwelling house together with the chawls and a privy adjacent thereto lying and being without the Fort of Bombay at the Southern Side of Falkland Road or otherwise called the Duncan Road Row in the registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes and under D Ward No. 2177 and street No. 198 and 206 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the Falkland Road on or towards the South formerly by the property of Dhunbai Widow of Parsi Rustomji and now of Munchersha Dorabji Cooper on or towards the North by the property formerly of Khoja Hussan Pradhan and now widow of Jamadbhai Bhusha Karamally and on or toward the West by the property of Bawa Shankerdas Gopaldas together with the right of sweepers passage leading from the South side of the said property and also together with the gully or passage on the East and West of the property and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Miya Umar bin Nakhuda Usmanbhai and bear New Survey No. 5530.

Further particulars and conditions of sale and inspection of title deeds can be had of the Vendors Attorneys Messrs. Malvi Mody Runchordas and Co. at their office at Medows Street, Fort, or of the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th October, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

The sale of a large lot of empty large and small glass medicine bottles, jars, corks, etc., at Chuckla oppo. Messrs. Dewji Canji and Co.'s shop advertised to take place to-day is POSTPONED until further notice.

AUCTION SALE OF 50 BALES OF YARN.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 19th October, 1920, at 1 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by public auction, at Tamba Kanta Pydowni in the shop of Mr. Allachand Devchund by order of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co. and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Marchalla Ramanna:—

25 bales each 300 lbs., No. 20/22s. Three Chinaman Ticket Black tie of the Edward Sassoon Mills, Limited.

25 balts each 300 lbs. No. 20/24s. Three Chinaman Ticket Black Tie of the Edward Sassoon Mills, Limited.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

The balec of yarn are open for inspection at the Edward Sassoon Mills, Limited.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT

Pursuant to the Judge's Order made on the 4th September, 1920, and under instructions from Mr. Abdulhusein Gulamhusein, the guardian of the person and property of Mahomedbhoy and Salehbhoy Kaderbhoy, the minors, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on WEDNESDAY the 20th October, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises the following very valuable landed property.

All that piece or parcel of land of quit and ground rent tenure with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Churchgate Street, within the Fort, containing by admeasurement 240 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under A Ward No. 1341, Street No. 28-32 and bounded on the East by the property of Abdul Rehman Begmahomed, on the West by the property of Rustomjee Jamasjee Mehta on the North by a sweeper's passage and on the South by the Churchgate Street aforesaid, and which premises are now in occupation of tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 22,668 SERVICEABLE AND UNSERVICEABLE BAGS.

On THURSDAY, the 21st October, 1920 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by public auction at S. and T. Corps, Manufacturing Section "F" Shed, Grain Depot Sewree Reclamation, by order of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Agents to the Controller of Contracts.

180 unserviceable S.T.C. Bags 2 maunds size.

15,188 part worn S.T.C. bags 1 maund size.

7,300 serviceable plain without mark bags, 2 maunds size.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of a large lot of Turkey Red, Blue, Black Pink, Green and Maroon Yarn of 20s., 30s., and 60s.

On MONDAY, the 25th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by public auction at their Rooms by order of the Office concerned:—

About 2,300 lbs. of Turkey red, blue, pink green, Maroon, and black yarn of 20s., 30s., and 600 counts.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 18th Oct. 1920.

CRAWFORD & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.

No. 10, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-DAY, AT 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE of Household Furniture, Sundry Articles, Insolvent's Safe, deceased Gold and Silver Ornaments, Furnitures, Varnish, Colour, Motor Car, Carriages, horses, etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 18th October 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Room, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort. Household furniture and sundry articles:—

Furniture such as drawing room suites, mirror door almyrahs, dressing and writing tables, teak-wood chairs, fancy teapoys, cupboards, sideboards, book stands, etc., etc.

By the order of H. B. C. Mitchell, Esq., the Administrator-General of Bombay, and the Administrator of the estate of late Mr. Jamnadas V. Muni, deceased:—

Glass door cupboard chairs, benches, leather trunk, silk and cotton wearing apparels. Mehta boxes, silver ornaments of various pattern and books on native drugs and gold ornaments, and one safe with stand, etc., etc.

On account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Narbheram Dayashanker Dave who bought the goods on 23rd August, 1920:—

46 bags Chiraten powder.

Kenneth Macl. Kemp, Esq., the Official Assignee and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Sorabji Edalji Panthaki an Insolvent:—Safe, godla pillows, coins, etc., etc.

By the order of Messrs. Bendien and Co., and on account and risk of the defaulting indentors:—1 Mr. T. E. Bengali of Juma Musjid.

40 casks Burnswick green colour.

2 Mr. Fidaalli Mahomedally of Juma Musjid:—

12 cases of Copal varnish.

3 cases of carriage varnish.

By the order of Messrs. D. J. Mistry and Co. and on account and risk of Messrs. A. K. Joshi of Kalbadevi Road:—

3 cases each of 200 doz. picture mouldings.

100 doz. brown and 100 doz. black Japan make.

At 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

Sale of horses and carriages.

One Victoria and Arab Horse.

Overland Motor Car No. 4178 model 83 in good running order.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO PROVISION MERCHANTS, HOTEL-KEEPERS, CONTRACTORS AND STEVEDORES.

The Auction Sale of Army and Navy Canteen.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), in Alexandra Dock at Liquor Shed Warehouse the following surplus stock of Army and Navy Canteen Stores:—

194 cases shagketti, 600 cases tripe, 188 cases baking powder, 470 cases marconi, 320 cases mixed herbs, 320 cases assorted sump, 550 cases saddle paste, 298 cases lemonade, crystals, 45 cases mixed fruit drops, 30 cases cigarettes, 100 metal polish, 150 cases ground pepper, 327 cases stewed kidney, 95 cases herring roes, 352 cases curried fowl, 384 cases dental cream, 164 cases roast fowl, 73 cases batchelor buttons, 37 cases seddlitz powders, 229 cases cab, 200 cases carrots and turnips.

A deposit of 50 per cent requires at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th October, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, situate at Sankli Street, out of Fort Bombay.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from and by order of Mr. Matubhai Kasanbhai and Bai Chandavahu, wife of Mr. Matubhai Kasanbhai the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Mangalji Motiram the Mortgagor and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees, under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 18th day of July, 1919 sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY the 21st day of October, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 827 4-5 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the North side of Sankli Street, outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue along with the land under Old No. 29, 95, 96 49, 1/2, 281, and 191, and New Nos. 13531 13602, C-13610, 13552 13688, 13603, Old Survey Nos. 1-2-3/3547, 1B-3587, 4C-3550, 5F-3556 and part of 2559, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E. Ward No. 3914 (6), and Street No. 101 E. and bounded on or towards the East by the property of the Bombay Municipality, on or towards the West by a passage on or towards the North by the property of the Navatia Flour Mills, Ltd., and on or towards the South by Plot Nos. 19, 20 and 21 on Mr. Patel's Plan.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their Office No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay or to the Undersigned Auctioneers.

SALE OF 201 CHESTS CALCUTTA TEA.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 18th October, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the Godown of Sha Mansookhlal Laloobhai at Hanuman Building, second floor, Homji Street (near Elphinstone Circle), Fort, the following:—

By order of Sha Mansookhlal Laloobhai and on account and at the risk of G. I. P. Railway Co.:—

201 chests Tea and Dust Tea.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchasers, other conditions will be declared at the time of sale.

SALE BY ORDER OF THE CONTROLLER (SALES), BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, by order of the Controller (Sales), Board of Industries and Munitions, sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 20th October, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Government Stores Depot, Hajee Bunder, Sewree, the following:—

About 300 gals. belt dressing, paint of different colours, circular saws, shovels, rolls of copper wire and gauge, Kitson lamps, ropes for tents, sevage blocks, camel saddles, etc.

The goods can be inspected at the above Government Depot between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. daily before the sale.

Full particulars of the goods can be obtained of the Controller (Sales), at his office at New Customs House, Ballard Pier or of the Undersigned.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyer and the balance shall be paid and the goods removed within fourteen days from the day of sale. Other conditions will be declared at the time of sale.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT SHAIK MEMON STREET.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, by order of the Trustees, the plaintiff Bai Bachi alias Kalavants and the first defendant Mr. Dwarkadas Jekisondas and pursuant to the directions contained in the Decree dated the 4th September, 1920, made in High Court Suit No. 2287 of 1920, Bai Bachi alias Kalavanto vs. Dwarkadas Jekisondas and others, sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 6th day of November, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the undermentioned property:—

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Freehold land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Kharakum, otherwise known Shaik Memon Street, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 265 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 381 and in the Books of the Assessor of Bombay Municipality under C Ward No. 177 and 178, Street No. 323, 325 and 1, and bounded as follows: on the North by the property of Gordhandas Ranchordas, on the South by the property of Kaliandas Ramjee, on the East by the Parsi Gulley and on the West by the Shaik Memon Street aforesaid.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Dikshit Maneklal and Co., Attorneys for the plaintiffs at their Office No. 1, Hummum Street, Fort and to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the first defendant at their Office at Mercantile Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th October, 1920.

MESSRS. RICHARD AND READYMONEY.

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEERS.
41, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE.

AUCTION SALE on THURSDAY, the 28th October, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.).

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO THE CAPITALISTS AND JEWELLERY MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Diamond, Pearl and Ruby Ornaments.

By the order of Messrs. Dharamsi and Co., Solicitors for the Owners, Messrs. RICHARD & READYMONEY, Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 28th October, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Room, 41 Esplanade Road, next to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors' Office, the following Jewelleries:—

4 Diamond Bangles, 1 pair Diamond Bracelets, 2 pairs Diamond and Emerald Bracelets, 1 pair Diamond and Ruby Bracelets, 1 Pearl Necklace, 1 Diamond Necklace, 1 Diamond and Emerald Necklace, 1 Pearl Colurs, 1 set of Pearl Raiful, 1 Pearl and Diamond Nath, 2 Diamond and Cutside Ring, 1 pair Diamond and Ruby Earring, 1 pair Diamond Earring, 1 Pearl Diamond and Emerald Pendant, 1 Diamond & Emerald Pin, 4 Diamond & Emerald and Ruby English Ring, 4 Diamond Ring, 2 Diamond and Ruby Rose, 2 Diamond and Emerald Rose, 2 Diamond Marquise, 2 Diamond Emerald and Ruby Marquise, 1 Diamond and Ruby Dub. Rose Ring, 1 Pearl Dub. line Mala, 2 Diamond Collar Button, 2 set of Diamond Button, 2 Diamond Nose Ring, 1 pair Diamond and Ruby Earring, 1 pair Diamond and Emerald Earring, 2 pairs Diamond Butty, 1 Pearl Mala of 2 Line, 4 Pearl Bangles, 4 Pearl and Ruby Bangles, 2 pairs Pearl and Ruby Bracelets, 2 Diamond Ring, 1 Gold Chain, 1 Gold Galpate, 1 Gold Watch, 1 Gold Wrist Watch, with Chain, 1 Platinum Chain.

Catalogues will be published and the Jewelleries will be on view before four days from the sale date at the Auctioneers' Office.

RICHARD & READYMONEY,
Auctioneers.

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
20, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 5409.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 CASES AMERICAN WARP COPS.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 18th day of October, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, by the order of the Office concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. K. Ramanlal and Co.

Ex. "Massilia."

Nos. 46/55—10 cases American Warp Cops No. 40 lb. 2630.

Ex. s.s. "Northsand."

Nos. 56/65—10 cases American Warp Cops No. 40 lb. 2548.

Ex. s.s. "Castalia."

Nos. 1/5—5 cases American Warp Cops No. 40 lb. 1271.

Terms—Deposit 25 per cent and delivery within 3 days.

AUCTION SALE of Landed Property situate at Parbhadevi Cross Road, in Mahim Agar, near the Standard Mills.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for Aminabai, wife of Abdul Hamid Makhdum, and Mahomed Beg Currim Beg, the present Trustees of an Indenture of Settlement, dated 16th October, 1901, Messrs J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of October, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land together with the messuages, tenement and dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Parbhadevi Road, Mahim Agar, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 444 square yards or thereabouts being portion of a larger piece of land bearing Collector's Old No. 370 and 394, New No. 12408, New Survey No. 1/2956, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G Ward No. 3023 (4), Street No. C/488 and bounded on or towards the East by the land of Doongaji Behraji and Dhirchand Behraji, on or towards the West by the property of Bachubai J. Guzder, on or towards the North by public passage and on or towards the South by Municipal open channel.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Vendors at their office at Gresham Buildings, on Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. [illegible]

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Cargoes of the Bombay Port Trust Docks.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, of 1879, and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Docks Manager, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 19th October, 1920, at 2 p.m. at the Sale Warehouse, Alexandra Dock, opposite No. 2 Shed, the following goods:—

Cast iron pipe, Silk and cotton goods, Carboretters, Tiles, Cotton, Electric Lamps, Toilet soap, Whisky, Motor car, Stout, Steel bars, Remington typewriter, Medicine, Gas line motor, Tools kits, Carboys (acid), Accessories, Bars, Antiphlogestine, boot polish, Metal clocks, Wine, Pencils, Paint, Oils, Iron sheets, Cement, Machinery, Writing paper, Oil varnish, Bicycle, Gin, Ink, Safety razor, Copper sheets and ingots, Shoes, Rivets, Bolts and nuts, Iron chains, Provisions, Woollen piecegoods, Glass, Cigarettes, Rice, Gramophone, Tallow, Sugar sample, Full pressed Bales cotton, Slate, Penknives, Hosiery, Pearls, Files, Cycle accessories, Trusses, C. P. goods, Trusses, Matches, Gum, Beer, Cotton, Fabric, Dextrine, Rattans, Loose quantity of papers, Vaseline, Aniline dye, Clock, Photo goods, Embroidery, Metalware, Silk goods, Basic steel sheet, Base board, steel clamps, Personal effects, fancy soaps, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE of Varnish, Colours in Oils Aluminum Paint Enamels, Sanitary Metallic Paints, Paint Remover, Dry Colours, etc.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th October, 1920, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), in the Godown No. 36, of Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd., situated at Masjid Siding Road, opposite Princess Dock, Clock Tower, on account of the concerned the following goods:—

Such as electric, gopal, iron black Indian body varnishes, brown French polish, oil colours (red oxide, chocolate, purple brown and black) radiants aluminum paint, enamels of different sorts, sanitary metallic paints, paint remover, dry colours, etc.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th October, 1920.

Established 1880 Over 38 Years.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

No More Risks of Operation.

Specific guarantees radical cure of Hydrocele, Tumour, Varicocele, Hernia Elephantiasis of any nature and duration by external use only. It is harmless and free from injurious ingredients and gaining reputation far and wide Rs. 2-8 per Phial of 1 oz; 1 lb. Rs. 20.

European Medical Officer, Tanjore, says:—Patronising your specific for Elephantiasis. I found these really good and efficacious.

Mr. Maung Ba Tin, Rangoon, says:—Thanks. The Hernia specific did me much good. Please send 6 Phials more.

Mr. V. T. Stephen Hyderabad (Sind) says, I thank you for 1 lb. Hydrocele specific which cured me radically.

G. BROTHERS (C)
85 Bechoo Chatterjee's Street Calcutta.

IF YOU NEED

High Class English and American Furniture suitable for Palaces Hotels and Messes. Large stock of Iron Combination Bedsteads and Perambulators always in stock.

Furniture For Sale & Hire

— At Moderate Rates.

ALLABUX SOMJEE DOSSA
Allabux Building, 29-33 Chuckla Storage
Telegraph—CAMPKITS
Telephone—2148.

Economic & Financial Review.

VAGARIES OF THE EXCHANGE.

BY "KRISTODAS."

It is a truism that it requires twenty lies to justify one lie. This truism is illustrated by the method and manner in which the Government of India have been trying for more than a year to put into practice certain currency and financial fads of their own. The appointment of a Currency Committee with extremely narrow terms of reference and only one Indian Member conducting its inquiry in London was the initial mistake. Instead of rectifying this it was accentuated by the partial and one sided report of the Committee which in the first place took a long time for publication and in the second place was discredited within a month of its being published through its lack of appreciation of the world factors regulating the price of silver, etc. The Government of India would even then have been able to save the situation if they had disregarded the majority report but prestige and bureaucratic obstinacy came in the way and reactionary recommendations of the Currency Committee began to be put into effect. The sale of reverse councils was undertaken under these recommendations despite the strong protest of the Bombay Indian Commercial community. This has cost the country a loss of more than Rs. 33 crores, a wiping out of our gold reserves in England and a terrible dislocation of trading and financial conditions. While the orgy of speculations was going on, protests continued to be made. These protests remained unheeded till but a few days ago when sales of reverse councils were stopped. Even for that little mercy we felt thankful. The Government of India could have stopped sales a little more gracefully. It must be borne in mind that even before the sales were stopped exchange had fallen down and was falling owing to the cessation of the export trade consequent upon these very sales. The discontinuance of sales removed the unnatural and iniquitous proof given by the Government and the result was a still further drop. This has created a terrible flutter in all the interested danicates and all those who affected to look with disdain on the agitation of the Indian Merchants' Chamber are now kicking up a row against the policy of the Government in discontinuing the sale of reverse councils. The telegram of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce is symbolical of all this agitation. These European Chambers who are the custodians of the importing interests are shocked at the exchange going down and the less being inflicted on importers. One wonders that these chambers have not realised that with regard to all policies involving injustice and unfairness two can play at the game. When the Government of India were selling reverse councils at 2s. 9d. and importers were expecting at 3s. exchange there was not a voice raised against the policy of sowing wind. Wind was sown at the time and a whirlwind is being reaped. If the European Chambers had even to some extent supported the campaign of the Indian Merchants' Chamber against the currency policy of the Government things would not have come to this pass. Unfortunately, all of the importing interests and influential speculators observed a discreet silence all the time that the "organised loot" was going on. Have they any right to squal now that their turn has come for their toes being crushed under the financial juggervant of India? While they are talking of the loss inflicted on the import trade they forget the terrible injury that has been already inflicted on the export trade and agriculturists. The import trade of this country, it will be conceded by all, is of little importance as compared with the export trade and all the people who had interests of this country at heart protested against the financial policy of the Government which was calculated to strike at the very root of the export trade. Those who were silent while this killing process was going on through interested motives have placed themselves deliberately out of court for offering any criticism now. They want the sales of reverse councils to be continued and the sales of gold to be resumed in order to bring about a higher level of exchange. It is deeply to be regretted that several Indian commercial traders have joined the parrot cry of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce for the resumption of the sale of reverse councils. At what cost, however, will the operation be effected now? The export trade was greatly injured when reverse councils began to be sold and will be now still further destroyed if there is a resumption of these sales. Measures taken by the Government will bring about what was being asked for from all sides—an automatic exchange. There are no restrictions on movements of precious metals, no interference on the part of the Government with regard to exchange and thus a state of things is brought about which is extremely favourable to exchange finding its own level. There is a cry from several quarters against Government control being continued with regard to wheat and rice. Why then is Government control desired for fixing the exchange unnaturally and artificially? Such a fixing has not been known anywhere else excepting during the war times and we shall be courting a disaster if we disapprove of an automatic exchange and ask for Government interference with a view to a so-called fixity of exchange. It is interesting to note in this connection that Mr. Dadiba Dalal in his able Minority Report pointed out that official control over the exchanges was always a bad thing, and "whilst possibly justified under the immense strain of the war, should not be retained a moment longer than was absolutely necessary." In the course of the same dissenting report he approves of "a free, open and automatic exchange." There is a tribe of "Pro bono publico" and others of the same ilk coming forward now to hurl abuses at the devoted heads of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Mr. Madan. They must be connecting everything in the way of the financial depression, even a drop in their favourite scrips with the stopping of the sale of reverse councils and what is easier than to belabour those who fought the battle of right and justice for more than six months single-handedly when the rest of India was silent!

Bombay Versus Calcutta.

Much apprehension was felt recently at the action of the Government in withdrawing funds from the Bank of Bombay and depositing them with the Bank of Bengal. This apprehension was voiced by the financial critic of "The Times of India" as also by the Chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce in the interview with the Hon. Mr. Hailey. All such apprehensions will be set to rest by the definite assurance given by the Hon. member to this effect that the Imperial Government did not propose to take away from Bombay the money raised on account of the Development Loan. With regard to the reference to India Treasury Bills, he stated that the money would be at the disposal of the Bombay Government and that if that Government desired to operate against it by handling a portion of the rest to the Port Trust or the Municipality it could of course afford to do so, and such sums would then disappear from the head "Public deposits." All these, however, do not explain why the funds were withdrawn from the Bank of Bombay to such an extent as to cause an apprehension in the minds of some financial critics that Calcutta was favoured at the expense of Bombay. Perhaps the whole situation may have arisen without any definite intentions on the part of the Government to create an unfavourable monetary position for this city. It is well-known how the Government also does the work of remitting money from one province to the other just like banks and it may have been possible that particularly heavy remittances were arranged through the Accountant-General from Bombay to Calcutta, giving rise to the figures showing that Bombay funds were getting down while those of Calcutta were getting up. It may have been merely a storm in a tea-cup and the wrath aroused in some quarters over the supposed favouritism shown to Calcutta may not have perhaps any solid basis to go upon. It is not to the interest of the Government of India to do anything at present which will mar the success of the Bombay Development Loan. It appears as if the energetic side in genious of this Presidency has won over both the Government of India and the Secretary of State to this cause and shown how the solution of the housing question of Bombay is not a local but an imperial question. It was the same view he took in answering the rather partial criticism of the Hon. Mr. Upasani. Development of Bombay and the solution of its Housing Problem had not only operated in securing from Government large grants, in floating a very huge loan, but also in the impost of an export duty on cotton which will be penalising our agriculturists. All this, however is justified, because of the one fact which is that Bombay is the Gateway of the whole of India and its health conditions are a matter of concern not only to the Bombay people but also to people of the whole of India. Trade and Industry have built up the prosperity of the presidency and the presidency owes to it to make some sacrifice for the solution of its biggest problem. If the problem is not solved Bombay will not be able to harbour its ever increasing population and such a refusal will work to the harm of the Presidency itself.

Pooling of Wagons.

We were promised that all difficulties with regard to wagon supply would disappear after the end of the war and that Trade and Industries would get their facilities, especially as Government were going to devote far larger sums to the railway budget. These anticipations are not realised, however, on account of non-fulfilment of contracts placed by the Government in England with the British manufacturers and the absence of return of rolling stock which was removed to Mesopotamia, during the war times. Trade and Industries have, therefore, to suffer to a very large extent because of the shortage of rolling stock and the very high prices which are being experienced throughout the country, are due not to a small extent to this particular factor. Industries on this side have suffered for instance to a very large extent because of the shortage of coal which is now risen in value to Rs. 35 per ton against the pre-war Rs. 15. To remedy such a state of things the Government recommended and all the railway companies adopted the system of "pooling of wagons." Major-General Freeland presiding at the Indian Railway Conference Association, observed that all Chambers of Commerce were asked for their views regarding this new system and that the consensus of their opinion was strongly in favour of continuing the pool. There are some difficulties connected with the system. One is the difficulty of maintaining the foreign line stock in good running order and the other is the system of junction balancing, the foundation of all wagon locations and higher accounts. With regard to the latter difficulty the solution would be possible if a wagon census is taken. We are not supplied with details regarding the proposal of Mr. Morley placed before the Conference to substitute State ownership of all wagon stock for the present system and thus greatly simplify interchange and accounting. Looking to the fact that the tendency now-a-days everywhere is to have nationalised railways and State management, the proposal of Mr. Morley should undoubtedly be favourably received The system of pooling of wagons will operate successfully if it is carried on in the spirit of the following words of the President, "it must be recognised that although any system of pooling may operate to some extent unequally the object in view is to obtain the best possible use of the rolling stock available in the interest of the country generally."

Labour Problem.

The problem of railway labour occupied and rightly so, a large part of the presidential address. The President remarked that every one among us was experiencing difficulty in obtaining contented service from the men and hardly a day passed without some labour problem or other coming up for immediate solution. He recognised that this was the spirit of the times, and that while the whole world was going through an era of industrial strife it was incredible that we should go unscathed. It behoves the railway companies as employers of labour to recognise that all strikes are not due, as alleged by Major-General Freeland, to a desire on the part of the men or their leaders to obtain some advantage to which they are not entitled under any consideration of fair return for the services they give. If Major-General Freeland is proceeding to enter into the question what is or is not a suitable reward for the labour of different men whether highly-salaried or low-paid employed by the railways, several inconvenient questions will arise. While recognising that no employer can in these times of experts do without highly-paid labour it remains a moot point if there is a necessity for enhancing the railway high salaries drawn by several officials and if lowly-paid men have to rest satisfied, despite the terrible cost of living with the pittances they are being paid. Instead of asking what would be suitable wages for different employees it would be better to ask what would be considered reasonable wages in these times of high prices. Above all, it would be the best possible thing for men at the top of the railway administration not to keep themselves aloof from the currents of life of their thousands of employees, but to try to know the conditions under which these employees are living. Such a personal contact will go a great way towards arriving at a solution of the labour question.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

London, Thursday, Oct. 14th.

The Bank of England for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

	£		£
Tortal Bullion ..	123,200,000	No change.	
Public Deposits	1?,200,000	Dec.	3,000,000
Other do ..	124,000,000	Dec.	10,800,000
Gov. Securities	63,100,000	Dec.	100,000
Other do.	81,700,000	Dec.	14,300,000
Notes and Gold	14,100,000	Inc.	700,000

The Bank Reserve is 16% of the Liabilities.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Oct 14th

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	40,600
" Exports to Great Britain	28,000
" " to Continent	17 000
Futures at New York Oct.	20.00—7½
" " " Jan.	18.75+ 7
" " " Mar.	19.45 Unchgd.
Spot Cotton at New York	22 80 +0
" " Orleans	23.75 Unchgd.
Future at New Orleans Oct.	19 18+56
" " Jan.	19.30+28
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	7
Demand Bills	3 48.25
Silver Commercial Bars	—
U. S. Mined Refined	99½
Do. Foreign	85½

New York, Oct. 16th.

Futures at New York Jan.	18.28
" " " Mar.	18 36
" " " May	18 35

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Oct. 14th.

Rentes 3%	63 3/4
Bar Silver Spot	55 1/4
" 2 months hence	54 1/2
Closing Tone of Silver:—	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 7 per cent since 15th April 1920.	
Discount, Bank 3 m/st	6 3/4
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	7
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	7 1/8
" " " 6 "	7 1/2
Bar Gold (per oz.)	117/6
Interest day to day loans	4 3/4
" 7 days market loans	5 1/2
Telegraphic Transfers	..
Consols 2½%	45½
Rupee Paper 3½%	44
Indian Stock—3½% Sterling Loans	53½
Government Securities 3%	46½
On London at Paris .. Francs. ..	53,22

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	165
Hongkong Bank	£113½
National Bank	.37

WAR LOANS.

London Oct. 14th.

Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£.7 3/4
Victory Bonds 4%	.173½
War Loan 5% 1929/47	£84½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Oct. 14th.

WHEAT

Wheat commission have revised price to be in effect after 1 th instant.

Argentine Wheat	111/6
Australian Wheat	1.1

SEEDS

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Real Bold Oct.-Nov. Sellers ..	£33½
Rapeseed Yellow Cuzrat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship Oct.-Nov. Sellers	£32½
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Oct Nov Sellers	£31½
Tone of Rapeseed:—Dull.	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs ex-Ship Oct.-Nov Slow-resellers offers cheaper..	£37½
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plate) Oct. Nov. Sellers	£32½
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Nov.-Dec. Nominal	£13
Toria Rapeseed.—Sept.-Oct. Sellers	£34½

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£104
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£9.½
Copper Braziers	£163
Yellow Metals	18
Hard Spelter	42

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Oct Nov. Nominal	60
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Oct Nov. Nominal	61/8
Fine White Java, C. & F. Karachi Oct Nov Nominal	62

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Nov.-Dec.	1/8½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Oct Paid Sellers	1/8½

Tone:—Quiet.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Oct. 16.

For forward business for Southerns nothing was done in the Marwari Bazar. The nominal

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 15th Oct 1920.

Cotton	1,680	Bales
Wheat	8,517	Cwts
Linseed	5,809	"
Rape, etc.	1 841	"
Gingellyseed	1,036	"
Poppyseed	Nil	
Groundnuts	924	"
Casterseed	948	"
Rice	5,456	"
Myrabollams	949	"
Cottonseed	5,302	"
Mowraseed	285	"
Gram	1,254	"
Juwar	114	"
Masur	Nil	
Bailey	550	"
Ratree	3 818	"
Coal	1 514	Tons.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 16th 1920.

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1 7 1/4
Bank Demand	1 7 5/16
Acceptance 3m/s	1 8 1/4
Fcs. Demand	401
American Dollars	386
Hongkong	281½
Shanghai	348
Japan	186
Singapore	167

Market Steady.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATION RATES.

Oct. 16th 1920.

	per lb.	Rs. a. p.
David	No. 16'	1 0 0
Sassoon	No. 10½	0 15 0
Currimbhai	No. 12½	1 0 0
Shapurji	No. 6½	0 12 0
Japan	No. 40/1	2 4 3
Do.	No. 40/2	2 4 0
Do.	No. 20	1 7 0

METAL.

Issued rates for Brass and Copper: Daily Quotations

Oct. 16th 1920.

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass	3/4	38 0 0
Do.	1	38 0 0
Do.	1¼	38 0 0
Do.	1½	38 0 0
Do.	1¾	37 0 0
Do.	2	37 0 0

COPPER RATES.

Oct. 16th 1920.

	per Md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper	3/4	80 0 0
Do.	1	82 0 0
Do.	1¼	82 0 0
Do.	1/2	82 0 0
Do.	3/4	83 0 0
Do.	2	83 0 0
Japanese Copper Barrs		
Panchoka ka		25 0 0
Copper English-Barrs		67 0 0
Brass-Barrs		35 0 0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds daily Quotations Bunder Rates.

Bombay, Oct. 16th 1920, 6 p.m.

Ready	Bunder Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat White, Delhi 70-30	61 0 0	8 15 0
" " Cawnpore 70-30	59 0 0	8 14 0
" Karachi Bargia	60 0 0	8 14 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	12 8 0	13 14 0
" " Cawnpore	12 8 0	13 14 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	14 8 0	14 14 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	17 14 0	18 0 0
" " Thin	17 0 0	17 8 0
Gingelseed, White 85-15	20 0 0	18 4 0
" Gujar 75-25	25 0 0	17 4 0
" Gujar 50-50	20 0 0	16 0 0
" Black	15 8 0	14 6 0
Poppyseed, White	20 8 0	17 0 0
Groundnuts	24 3 0	17 8 0
Mowraseed	14 0 0	8 0 0
Barley	51 0	
Castorseed	54 0 0	10 14 0
Cottonseeds	37 0 0	51 2 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat May	8 11 6	
Linseed May	18 1 0	

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET,

Bar Gold ready Rs. 27/4.
Bar Silver ready Rs. 113.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/7¼.
D. D. on London 1/7-5/16.
3 M/st D. A. 1/8¼.
D. D. on Paris Frc. 416.
3 M/st D. A. Frc. 457.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 188.
60 D/st D. P. Rs. 175.
American Cross rate dollars 3.47.
Paris Cross rate Frc. 53.30.
London Silver spot D. 53/10.
London Silver forward D. 52/2.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent War Loan 77.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1920.22. 99.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 70.
4 per cent Terminiable Loan 93.
3½ per cent Paper 55.
4 per cent Port Trust long dated 65.
4 per cent Port Trust short dated 66.
4 per cent Municipal long dated 65.
4 per cent Municipal short dated 90.
4 per cent City Improvement Trust long dated 65.
5 per cent Municipal Tansa 90.
5 per cent Municipal Sanitary 91½ to 92½.

BANK RATE.

Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

Market was steady on account of Bulls buying forward

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 2550, Alliance Cotton 425, By. Cotton 1060, Dying 2990 Century 985, Cent. India 5145, Colaba Land 2660, Coorla 2900 N. Crescent 615, Currimbhoy 1162/8, David 1532/8, Ed. Sassoon 570, Fazulbhoy 1667/8, Finlay 1090, Ind. Bleaching 210, Ind. Malwa 592/8, Kasturchand 1750 Kohinoor 3430, New Great 865, Pearls 1085, Phoenix 960, Shapurji 387/8, Simplex 810, Swan 1095, Swadeshi 4665, Tata Mill 1900.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 810, By. Burma 700, By. Burma N. I. 222/8, Bt. Burma Petrol 17, By. Tramway 742/8, By. Steam 462/8, Bundi Cement 40/8, Ind. Cement 360, Katni Ord. 242/8, Katni Defd. 1200, Shivrajpur 38, Tata Ord. 127/8, Tata Defd. 720, Tata New Ord. 102/8, Tata New Defd. 565, Tata Hydro 955, Tata Oil 282/8, Tata Bank 27, Scindia Steam 4 dis.

At Colaba business of 200 bales was reported at Rs. 414; otherwise there was nothing doing.

Yesterday our market for ready cotton remained quiet as ever with a very limited inquiry from local millwalas, and about 700 as are reported to have changed hands.

The total approximate gross earnings of the State railways from 1st April to 30th September, 1920 are more by 17,366,991 than the figures for the corresponding period of 1919.

H. E. Lady Willingdom arrived in Madras on Thursday from Ootacamund. She paid a visit to the General Hospital, where some fifteen persons injured in the Arkonam railway smash, are under treatment. Her Excellency spoke to everyone of them and wished speedy recovery.

THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 15th Oct. 1920

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.856	Inches
Temperature of Air	83.2	Degs.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.8	"
Dew Point	75.2	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.772	"
Amount of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10)	2.0	"
Maximum temperature of Air	88.8	"
Minimum do.	76.6	"
General Direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W.S.W., S.E., W.S.W., N.W.	
Movement of Wind	127	Miles
Fall of Rain	0.00	Inches
Total fall during month	0.33	"
Do. do. year	41.04	"
Aggregate fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 16th	0.00	"

DAILY WEAHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at hours on Saturday, the 16th October, 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports a light shower. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Day temperature has fallen in the north Punjab, but remains in excess in the east; night temperature is generally above the average, the excess ranging up to 11 deg. at Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect at Agra, Jhansi and Allahabad. Temperature is generally above the average both by day and night, the maximum exceeding 100 deg. F. except at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect in Sind, but is in excess in west Rajputana. Day temperature is slightly above normal in north Rajputana, but is below normal in Upper Sind; night temperature is above the average in Rajputana, but is in defect at Karachi.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded in north Gujarat and locally in Kathiawar and are clear elsewhere. Humidity is generally above normal. Day temperature is in defect at Bhuj and Veraval, but is in excess at Indore; night temperature is slightly above the average at most stations.

The Central Provinces.—Light to moderate cloud is present except over Saugor and Jubbulpore. Humidity is slightly below normal except in the north-western districts. Both day and night temperatures are generally above normal, the excess in the minimum being considerable in Berar.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded. Night temperature is above the average in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Poona reports 0.16in. of rain and Bijapur 0.12in. Skies are clear at Sholapur and Bijapur, and are moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in east Hyderabad, but is in excess at Poona and Belgaum. Day temperature is above normal in Hyderabad and the adjacent districts of the Bombay Deccan; night temperature is above the average in the northern half of the division.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry except for a few showers in the Bombay Deccan and the extreme north of the Punjab. The disturbance in the north is passing away. Day temperature is generally high to the east of longitude 76 deg. E. Night temperature is above the average over nearly the whole of northern India and the central parts of the country. Conditions are slightly unsettled in the northern half of the Peninsula.

Forecast.—A few showers are likely in the Konkan, Hyderabad and the Bombay Deccan.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 15th October, 1920:—

Information from Kashmir is meagre. The western disturbance has given rain in the extreme north. Rainfall has been local in Lower Burma, on the north Punjab hills, in Kashmir and the North-west Frontier. Province. A few falls have also occurred in Bengal and south-east Madras. Toungoo reports two inches; Srinagar, Murree a half.

Temperature has fallen rapidly in Baluchistan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON SATURDAY THE 16th OCT. 1920.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity: 8 hrs	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Rainfall: Total, 1st June to date.	Rainfall: Departure from normal since 1st June
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire						
Do. (15th)	85.2	68.3	76	—	0	—5.61
Jask	91.1	71.1	64	—	0	—0.08
Muscat	..	..	—	—	—	..
Do. ( )	..	..	—	—	—	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	96.1	65.8	50	—	5.80	—2.52
Rawalpindi	88 7	62.2	67	0.05	12 51	—9 69
Lahore	93.8	62.8	72	—	7.28	—7.52
Hissar	101.9	61 4	50	—	4.46	—6.14
Ambala	96.6	71.0	90	—	12 38	—11 46
Delhi	95.8	74.0	46	—	20.90	—2.86
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Agra	102.2	72.4	41	—	20.91	—2.08
Mainpuri	100.2	69.0	64	—	20.11	—2.73
Jhansi	101.6	71 6	41	—	18.00	—14 47
Cawnpore	100.4	71.9	72	—	20.06	—12 55
Allahabad	98.7	69.7	50	—	35.01	2.19
SIND & RAJPUTANA.						
Jacobabad	94.9	62.0	24	—	1.46	—0.74
Karachi	90.0	85 5	64	—	0.85	—3.34
Ajmer	96.0	73.0	48	—	20.46	+2.43
Jaipur	93.0	70.2	33	—	23.48	+7.12
Kotah						
Mount Abu	79.0	63.4	48	—	35.44	—22.52
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	93.0	74.1	68	—	10.46	—8.14
Dwarka	86 3	77.7	82	—	10.06	—3.68
Veraval	84.4	76.1	86	—	19 83	+1.84
Rajkot	95.1	71.4	78	—	19.19	—6.05
Bhavnagar Para	96.4	71.8	79	—	20.44	—5.74
Surat	91.5	73.0	77	—	27.14	—18.56
Ahmedabad	97.9	75 5	75	—	19.16	—9 21
Deesa	97 9	69 4	84	—	18.68	—6.48
Neemuch	91.7	68.6	74	—	47.60	+9 98
Indore	92.0	67 2	55	—	34.00	+3 78
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	92 1	64 8	61	—	30.74	—19.80
Saugor	95 8	68.0	45	—	34 40	—7 16
Hoshangabad	91.9	67.2	26	—	33.14	—12 68
Khandwa	90.6	72 8	65	—	22 8.	—4 58
Akola	95 2	71 4	49	—	10.47	—18 15
Amraoti	97.9	78.8	48	—	18 76	—16.12
Nagpur	96.8	71 6	50	—	[illegible]	—16.85
Chanda	93.7	73.0	65	—	28.82	—19 37
Raipur	96.3	71.1	58	—	38.96	—11 15
KONKAN—						
Bombay	88.5	79.0	87	—	59.73	—29 31
Ratnagiri	87 1	78.1	72	—	57.53	—59 43
Marmagoa	85.4	75.2	85	—	74.79	—13.86
Karwar	87.8	72.4	88	—	80.10	—38 61
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	95.5	68.9	61	—	9.19	—10.72
Ahmednagar	93.0	74.1	61	—	8.90	—9 87
Poona	90.8	71.2	88	0.16	22 04	—0.64
Sholapur	93 8	71.0	58	—	12.37	—11.74
Bijapur	90.8	69 5	64	0.12	12 55	[illegible]
Belgaum	83 3	66.7	88	—	30.8	—3.34
Aurangabad	96 1	77.6	56	—	7.57	—16.42
Hyderabad(Decn.)	99.8	71 8	39	—	23.57	—12.45
[illegible]	95.7	72.3	49	—	15.89	—10.87
MALABAR & CEYLON.						
Mangalore	86.4	74.3	79	—	111.15	—1.14
Calicut	84.6	76.1	89	—	102.75	+20.31
Cochin	86.0	75.8	79	—	100.46	+26.66
Colombo	86.1	75.1	84	—	27.78	+1.11
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) & MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	93.3	75 2	67	..	21.32	—5.58
Bellary	95 8	69.5	50	..	14.90	+1.79
Cuddapah	95.2	76.8	66	..	18.45	—3.11
Madras	93.7	75.1	82	..	6.70	—13.80
Bangalore	90.0	68.9	90	..	18.32	—5.20
Coimbatore	90 1	71.8	79	..	6.42	—2.40
Trichinopoly	98.2	74.8	78	..	17.66	+8.64
Negapatam	90.4	76.0	78	..	14 86	+0.53

SHIPPING.

18.

Oct. 18.

S S Nagpur, Genese, Tuticorin.
S S Seekook, Ridgeway, New York.
S S Linga, Grant, Karachi.
S S Malwa, Thomson, London.

DEPARTURE

Oct. 18.

S S Malwa, Thomson, Sydney, etc.
S S Dilwara, Babb, China and Japan.
S S Clan, Thomson, Karachi.
S S City of Marseilles, Wheeler, New York via Karachi.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—

Steamer Lowlands for Liverpool, etc.
Steamer Karachi for Allepey.
Steamer Lanka for Allepey.
Steamer Indus Maru for Kobe.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Saturday, 16th Oct. 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Mansig ..	Basra	16-10	A Nimazi & Co
G Helm ..	Singapore	29-10	FF Campbell & Co
M Shinkai Maru	N F	N F	N Y Kaisha
N Kioto	Karachi	19-10	J Finlay & Co
O Parvati	Calicut	11-10	R E Collis & Co
O Kumari Hami	Calicut	16-10	R E Collis & Co
L Egypt ..	N F	N F	M M & Co
Q Vergemere ..	N F	N F	D M Khandwala

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahadurl	N F	N F	K N & Co
Irrawadi	N F	1?/10	K N & Co
Kaveri	N F	N F	K N & Co
Mahanadi	N F	N F	K N & Co
Oporto	N F	N F	K N & Co
Satranji	N F	N F	K N & Co
Saraswati	N F	N F	K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Taian Maru.	Japan	21-10	N Y Kaisha
3 Barjora ..	Basra	N F	M M & Co
5 Baroda ..	P Gulf	2-10	M M & Co
6 Tunisier ..	Antwerp	14-10	Graham & Co
7 Bahadur ..	N F	N F	Graham & Co
10/11 Olympia	Liverpool	25-10	Graham & Co
16 Karachi ..	N F	N F	R E Collis & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

2 Lawlands ..	N F	N F	J Finlay & Co
3 Chakla ..	N F	N F	M M & Co
4 Dilwara ..	China	17-11	M M & Co
5 Bamora ..	Basra	16-10	M M & Co
6 Karoa ..	S Africa	21-10	M M & Co
7 Karmala ..	London	23-10	M M & Co
9 Greltoss ..	N F	N F	Graham & Co
Jetty End			
9 Shuja ..	N F	N F	T M & Co
10 Laplata ..	N F	N F	J F & Co
11 Puarhydd ..	Hull	21-10	T M & Co
1? Hanover ..	N F	N F	J F & Co
12 Circassia ..	Liverpool	1-10	W & A G & Co.
12A Warora ..	N F	N F	M M & Co
13 Nerbudda ..	Antwerp	2-10	M M & Co
17 Field Marshall	Constantinople	19-10	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Abydos ..	N F	N F	I P S N Co
Sandakan ..	N F	N F	K N & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Warturm	N F	N F	K N & Co

EXPORTS.

Oct. 16.

S S Karmala for London:—4000 cwts groundnuts, Childs and Joseph; 125 cwts sultana, Lyon Lord and Co; 15 bales cotton and woollen cuttings, M Somji; 128 cwts sultanas, Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co; 100 bales hemp, Goculdas Virjee and Co; 481 cwts khismiss, Gordhan and Sons; 14 bales cow hides, Allen Bros and Co.

S S Karmala for Ghent:—100 bales cotton, Varduman Bros.

S S Karmala for Antwerp:—7500 cwts rapeseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 65 bales cotton, Varduman Bros.

S S Tenkai Maru for Genoa:—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

S S Olympia for Barcelona:—200 bales cotton, Varduman Bros.

S S Newquay for Hull:—2500 tons manganese ore, Turner Morrison and Co.

S E Nerbadda for Antwerp:—112 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Nerbadda for Hamburg:—723 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Tunshire for Antwerp:—4000 cwts bone meal, E C Nanji.

S S Lowlands for Hamburg:—2546 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 100 bales cotton, Nippon Menkwa Kabushiki Kaisha; 72 bales cotton, E Spinner; 220 bales cotton, K M Nathoo; 365 bales cotton, Toyo Menka Kaisha.

S S Lowlands for Antwerp:—135 bales cotton, Varduman Bros.

S S Seekook for New York:—187 cwts dry chillies, 72 cwts gum kadaya, M Jafferbhoy.

S S Seekook for Marseilles:—113 cwts gum Persian, N Moolji and Co.

S S Tain Maru for Shanghai:—186 bales cotton, Nippon Menkwa Kabushiki Kaisha.

S S Tain Maru for Yokohama:—8 cwts ivory, H Lalji and Co.

IMPORTS

Oct. 16.

S S Olympia from Manchester, Agents W and A Graham:—949 cases cottons, 636 bales cotton, 117 cases cotton yarn, 186 bales cotton yarn, 24 bales bleached cotton, 438 cases bleached cotton, 14 cases woollens and cottons, 13 bales woollens and cottons, 62 bales cotton grey, 4 bales woollens, 15 cases woollens, 23 barrels lubricating oil, 40 bales packing paper, 48 cases packing paper, 68 bales writing paper, 19 cases writing paper, 9 bales cotton rapes, 20 cases glass, 95 casks dry colour, 28 drums dry colour, 149 bales printing paper, 164 bales paper, 26 cases buffalo pickers, 25 trusses buffalo pickers, 14 cases stationery, 1355 cases whisky, 4 casks whisky, 15 hogsheads whisky, 100 hogsheads ale, 5 cases leather belting, 5 kegs boric acid, 3 cases tobacco, 74 cases cigarettes, 320 casks china clay, 9 cases window glass, 100 bundles yellow metal sheets.

S S Iron from Persian Gulf, Agents The Persian Gulf S N Co Ltd:—1253 bags dry dates, 8 cases attari, 40 bundles attars, 7 bundles reeds, 87 bundles skins, 2 bundles wool, 86 bundles leaves, 204 bags gum, 1247 bags tobacco, 65 bags almonds, 9 cases almonds, 4 cases gum trag, 326 jottas dates, 16 bales carpets, 345 bags raisins, 33 bags figs, 35 bags assofoetida, 14 cases assofoetida.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water in [illegible] Dock sill.

Day of Week	HIGH WATER: Day of Month	HIGH WATER: Bombay mean Time	HIGH WATER: Depth on Sill	LOW WATER: Day of Month	LOW WATER: Bombay mean Time	LOW WATER: Depth on sill
	Oct.	h. m.	ft. in.	Oct.	h. m.	ft. in.
Mon.	19	[illegible]	[illegible]	19	[illegible]	[illegible]
T.		[illegible]	[illegible]	19	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wed.	20	[illegible]	[illegible]	20	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thu.	21	[illegible]	[illegible]	21	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fri.	22	[illegible]	[illegible]	22	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sat.	23	[illegible]	[illegible]	23	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sun.	24	[illegible]	[illegible]	24	[illegible]	[illegible]

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Declaration of results of the Preliminary Scientific Examination, University Hall 0.30 p.m.
Tilak condolence meeting, Town Hall 6 p.m.
Preliminary scientific Examination Results to be declared at 0-30 p.m., University Hall
Tilak condolence meeting Town Hall 6 p.m.
Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

TUESDAY, Oct. 19.

S. S. Loyalty expected to arrive 10 a.m.

S. S. LOYALT.

The Scindia Steam Navigation Co.'s s.s. Loyalty is expected to arrive in Bombay on Tuesday the 19th instant, at 10 a.m. Passengers will be landed at the Mole Station, Ballard Pier.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The total mortality in Bombay on Friday was 113, as against 185 on the corresponding day last year and 290 in 1918.

KILLED ON THE RAILS.

A very sad accident occurred at Lower Parel Station (B. B. & C. I.) at about 1 p.m. yesterday. An up-local train was entering the station when a Hindu, aged about 45 was run over while attempting to cross the lines. His head was crushed and he died instantaneously.

THE NAVARATHRI POOJA.

Navratri Pooja will be celebrated at Laxmi Baug, New Bhatwadi Road, Girgaum, from to-day to 22nd inst. (both inclusive). Pooja commences at 6 p.m. (S.T.) each day followed by "Harikatha" and Musical entertainments at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.).

STATEMENT OF M. ZAFAR ALI KHAN

The Secretary of the Punjab Khilafa Office, Lahore, writes:—

The statement of Maulana Zafar Ali Khan Editor the "Zemindar" Lahore is in the Press. The English text will be out within this week. Its Urdu translation will be published later on.

Gentlemen wishing to buy a copy of the original text should book their orders soon. A limited number of copies has been printed.

DADAR TIONAL ASSOCIATION.

The following resolutions were passed by the Committee of the Association recently.

(1) This Association totally disapproves of the action of various registered candidates, in standing for Council Elections without regard to the will of the Indian National Congress, which amounts to insincerity to the National Flag and Breach of Trust; and especially the Nationalist Leaders like Hon. Dadasaheb Khaparde and others, and while insisting upon the people to strictly abstain from participating in the Elections, once more requests the candidates to withdraw or resign their posts at once, as the elections, disapproved by the majority voter's, are not at all genuine and bona fide, and are therefore but a farce.

(2) This Association is of opinion that in view of the changed condition of the Nation, the time has come when the creed of the Indian Nationol Congress, which has been imposed thereon for 12 years without being duly sactioned by the Nation, should be absolutely deleted from the Constitution.

PAISA FUND PUBLIC MEETING

On the coming Dasara Day, Paisa Fund is going to be collected as usual in the city of Bombay and suburbs. In order to give information regarding Paisa Fund and Glass Factory started therefrom at Talegaon a public meeting will be held in the Shri Ram Bhewan Gandharv Maha Vidyalaya on Sandhurst Road, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), to-day, under the presidentship of Mr. Krishnaji Prabhakar Khadilkar. All are therefore cordially invited to attend.

As usual Paisa Fund is going to be collected on Friday next—Vijaya Doshami—in the city of Bombay and suburbs. Those who desire to volunteer their services in collecting Paisa Fund on Friday, 22nd instant are requested to call at the Secretary and Treasurer's office, 12, Sadashiv Street, Girgaon.

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DESTITUTE JEWS.

BOMBAY ZIONIST ASSOCIATION'S EFFORT AT AMELIORATION.

The Secretary of the Zionist Association Bombay writes to us:—

"Owing to the Bolshevist activities in Bokhara, a great many Jews have been forced to leave that country, and have been driven towards the N. W. Frontier. Some have sought refuge in Peshawar, while others went to Bombay, in the hope of securing passages to Palestine, in order to settle there and re-build their homes. They were, however, entirely destitute when ohe arrived in this city, and unable to feed for themselves, as they knew neither English nor Hindustani. The Bombay Zionist Association took up their case, and succeeded in collecting Rs. 2,800 to assist them. The Jewish refugees were given shelter and food until their departure for Port Said, by the s.s. Graz of the Lloyd Triestine, on board of which passages were secured for them. They were also provided with ready cash, so as not to be penniless on their arrival in Palestine. They left Bombay on the 9th instant by that steamer. The committee of the Bombay Zionist Association wishes to tender its grateful thanks to all those who have so generously responded to its appeal.

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

David E. Shellim, Rs. 1,000; Leonard Resenthal Freres, Rs. 500; A. P. and C. Tolkswky, Rs. 350; Leon Menasche and Co., Rs. 300; Ezra Ezekiel, Rs. 200; J. S. M. Moses, Rs. 50; H. N. Dabby, Rs. 50; S. M. Cohen, Rs. 40; J. J. Sopher, Rs. 30; M. S. Lanyade, Rs. 25; S. M. Shohet, Rs. 24; David Raphel, Rs. 20; I. M. Isac, Rs. 20; J. S. Ezra, Rs. 10; K. M. Hillarly, Rs. 10; S H. Nooried' Rs. 10; A Zionist, Rs. 11; J. M. Jacob, Rs.10; Sympathiser, Rs. 10; Eprapaim Meyer, Rs. 10; S. E. Hassarallah, Rs. 10; Sums under Rs. 10, Rs. 139. Total Rs. 2,829.

BOMBAY NATIONAL UNION ARBITRATION COURT.

The following resolution has been passed by the Managing Committee of the Bombay National Union:—

"That the Bombay National Union do take steps to establish an Arbitration Court in Bombay consisting of some of the eminent senior and junior lawyers, willing to spend at least two days in the week to do the duties of an Arbitrator, and to invite the public, who desire to get their civil disputes settle by arbitraion, to communicate with the Secretaries of the Union who would take the necessary steps to get the dispute settled by Arbitration Court."

The names of the Judges forming the Arbitration Court will be shortly announced.

ALL-INDIA CANTONMENTS' CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Oct. 15.

In connection with the All-India Cantonments' Conference which meets here on Monday next, Lieut. General Sir William Marshall, Commander of Southern Army, and Lady Marshall have accept invitation to be present at the opening day's proceedings. A number of delegates from Upper India are expected to reach Poona, to-morrow,

B. N. RY. CLERICAL STAFF'S GRIEVANCES.

DELEGATES TO WAIT UPON AGENT,

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 16.

A meeting was held yesterday afternoon Garden Reach at which the clerks of the Head Office B. N. Railway at Garden Reach Kharagpur and Bilaspur numbering over 1,000 attended for the purpose of passing resolutions in connection with their salary and other items of business. Mr. O'Connell presided. Among the speakers was Mr. Woodhouse, the President of the Kharagpur branch of the Railway Workers' Association. The chief grievance of the men was that while the Home Board had sanctioned a 50 per cent. increase which the East Indian Railway clerks had received from their employers they had only got a 30 and 35 per cent. increase.

The following resolutions were unanimously carried:—

That this meeting is of opinion that delegates should wait upon the Agent at an early date to press upon him the necessity of putting them on a par with the E. I. R. clerks as sanctioned by the Home Board with effect from the 1st April, 1920 and that towards that object delegates from certain districts should meet for the purpose of carrying out a preliminary discussion at a place and time to be hereafter fixed.

That this meeting recommends the formation of Executive Councils from the various districts so as to co-ordinate their activities for the purpose of formulating their grievances.

MESOPOTAMIA.

"WORST TROUBLES ARE NOW OVER."

WHY CERTAR TRIBES ARE NOT JOINING INSURRECTION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 14.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Oct. 16.

The War Office reviewing the operations in Mesopotamia dates the fact that certain tribes are not joining in the insurrection owing to the advent of the sowing season which changes the Arab soldier into an agriculturalist together with the dougled efficiency of the British force owing to the cessation of the hot weather, justify the view that the worst troubles are now over.

THE SIKH LEAGUE.

TO DISCUSS NON-COOPERATION

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Oct. 14.

The annual session of the Sikh League will be held in Lahore on the 19th, 20th and 21st October during the Dusserah holidays. A strong Reception Committee has been formed with Mr. Sunder Singh Chawla as Chairman and Mr. Premsingh Sobhbans as Secretary. Sardar Kharak Singh has been elected the President of the League. A large number of Sikhs are expected from various parts of the province. Non-Cooperation will be one of the main subjects of discussion before the League.

EXPLORATION OF KINCHINJUNGA.

20,000 FEET REACHED

(Associated Press.)

DARJEELING, Oct. 14.

Mr. H. Raiburn, author of "The Mountaineering Art" and Mr. C. C. Crawford, Assam Civil Service, both members of the Alpine Club London, left Darjeeling on the 2nd ultimo to explore Kinchinjunga one of the highest peaks in the world. Travelling out by the Singalila ridge, they attacked the Kinchinjunga by the south-west side and explored the Glaciers. The difficulty of access to the summit by that direction was found very formidable and no great height was attained. The highest camp being 20,000 feet. The conditions a thousand feet higher proved too difficult and dangerous for coolies and no further height could be attained. The party returned to Darjeeling lately by a new snow pass about 18,000 feet high. The weather was at first exceedingly bad, but was exceedingly good later. There was no rain in the lower levels, but occasional snow showers higher up. Considerable difficulty was experienced, when returning owing to the depth of new snows on the eastern sikkim side. Snows probablly fell during the bad weather in the third week of September. Both were greatly impressed by the peaks. The coolies from Darjeeling were found very satisfactory and there was no trouble or accident during the journey.

TO-DAY'S PUBLIC MEETING.

TEXT OF RESOLUTIONS,

The following is the text of resolutions to be moved at to-day's public meeting convened by the Sheriff of Bombay to express sorrow at the death of Lokmanya:—

Resolution I.:—

The election of the President.

"That Mr. M. A. Jinah do take the Chair."

Proposed by Dr. M. G. Deshmukh.

Seconded by Mr. Mathuradas Vissanji.

Resolution II.:—

(a) "That the citizens of Bombay, assembled in a public meeting, held in the Town Hall, on Monday, the 18th of October, 1920, place on record their sense of deep and profound sorrow at the death of Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak. The stainless purity of his life, his services and sufferings in the cause of his Country, his deep devotion to the welfare of the people, his arduous endeavours in the fight for National autonomy—these will enshrine his memory in the grateful recollections of our countrymen, At this crisis in strength and inspiration to countless generations of our countrymen. At this crisis in the history of the nation, the people will sorely miss his wise, helpful and courageous leadership, the lofty inspiration of his radiant patriotism, and the healing benediction of his counsel in difficulty."

(b) "That the President be authorised to forward a copy of the resolution to the family of the late Lok. Tilak and the press."

Proposed by Mr. V. J. Patel.

Seconded by Hon. Manmohandas Ramji.

Supported by Mr. K. Natrajan; Mr. Chotani; Mr. J. J. Vimadalal; Mr. C. V. Vaddya; Mr. Gulabchand Devchand.

Resolution 3:—

"That a Committee consisting of persons named below, with power to co-opt, be appointed and authorised to collect funds and appropriate the same for raising a memorial or memorials in Honour of Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak."

Proposed by Mr. Joseph Baptista.

Seconded by Mr. Hansraj Pragji Thakersy.

Supported by Mr. Morarji Gokuldas Deoji; Mr. Lalji Narayanji; Mr. Khadilkar; Mr. S. M. Paranjpe; Mr. Narayandas Purshotamdas.

Resolution IV:—

A vote of thanks to Sheriff.

Proposed by Mr K. M. Mansuk.

Seconded by Mr. Mawji Govindji.

Resolution V.:—

A vote of thanks to the President.

Proposed by Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta.

Seconded by Mr. L. G. Khare.

OCCUPATIONS OF VILNA.

POLAND'S UNDERTAKINGS TO LEAGUE VIOLAT

SITUATION REGARDED MOST SERIOUS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 14.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Oct. 16.

Paris.—M. Leon Bourgeois, President of the Council of the League of Nations has informed M. Paderewski that the occupation of Vilna has violated Poland's undertakings towards the League of Nations and that if Vilna is not evacuated shortly the Council of the League will be obliged to meet and urgently examine the situation which is regarded as most serious.

PLEBISCITE AREA IN CARINTHIA.

MAJORITY VOTE FOR UNION WITH AUSTRIA.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 14.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Oct. 16.

Paris.—A message from Klagenfurt states that the results of voting in the plebiscite area in Carinthia give 21,852 votes in favour of union with Austria and 15,096 for Jugo-Slavia.

A Vienna message officially reports that two Jugo-slav battalions have entered the plebiscite area. Austria has protested to the Ambassadors' Conference in Paris. The plebiscite commission is assuming the administration of the territory until it is handed over to Austria.

BRITISH TRADE IN INDIA.

WARNING AGAINST JAPANESE AND AMERICAN COMPETETION.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, Oct. 15.
Recd. 11 a.m., Oct. 17.

Mr. Thomas M. Ainscough read a paper before the Indian Section of the Society of Arts this afternoon, on the subject of "British trade in India." He stated that the British merchant and shipowner had more to fear from the activities of the Japanese rivals than had the British manufacturer from Japanese goods, which were mainly suited to the bazaar trade. Much more serious problem for the British manufacture was the growth of American competition. India's remarkable industrial renaissance would provide a great scope for British financiers and industrialists to erect works in India and supply the directing force, in connection with which the pressing need was for much closer and more friendly co-operation between European and Indian interests. The firms trading in British goods should be represented on special sub-committees of local Chambers of Commerce on the lines of those in China. British trade interests would be bettered by British manufacturers bringing down the costs of the competitive level, while maintaining unexcelled quality and more active interest in the distribution of products. The depression of trade he believed to be merely temporary, but, owing to the heavy financial burdens of the eastern banks, the exporter should modify his commitments as far as possible until the position improved in which connection the general good state of India justified optimism.

ENGLISH RACING.

MIDDLE PARK PLATE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 15.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Oct. 17.

The following is the result of the Middle Park Plate:—

Monarch	1
Humorist	2
Polemarsh	3

Eight ran.

Won by a neck and one and a half lengths.

Betting:—7 to 1 against Monarch, 10 to 1 against Humorist and 8 to 1 against Polemarsh.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Mr. F. A. C. Rebello, (Deputy Accountant-General on leave pending retirement) of Bombay has proceeded to Madras at the invitation of the forthcoming Marion Congress to preside at a Cooperative Housing scheme to be inaugurated for the benefit of Catholics in Madras.

A Rangoon message of 15 states that the European Association have nominated Mr. Darwood as candidate for Council of State constituency which include all nationalities and number 2,294 voters of which nearly 25 per cent. are in Rangoon. European constituency for the Legislative Assembly comprises 1,446 voters almost all of whom are on the Council of State electoral roll. Also the European papers have published views in opposition to European candidate for Council of State which it is contended should go to the Burmans.

SENSATIONAL AFFRAY IN DUBLIN.

FIGHT BETWEEN CIVIL AND MILITARY.

CITY SEETHING WITH DISCONTENT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 14.
Recd 1-30 p.m., Oct. 16.

A sensational affray occurred in Dublin this afternoon when an armoured car was attacked by armed men, who fired through the appertures wounding one soldier. The troops replied with a machinegun killing one civilian. Subsequently while the troops were raiding a shop in Talbot Street the civilians opened fire killing one officer and wounding two soldiers. The latter returned fire killing two civilians and wounding four. Dublin is seething with excitement this evening. The troops are confined to the barracks.

SIR H. GREENWOOD ON REAL BAR TO IRISH PEACE.

A NEW CONSTABULARY TO BE SET UP

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 14.
Recd. 3-30 p.m., Oct. 16.

In the course of his speech in Belfast Sir Hamar Greenwood said that the real bar to peace was the campaign of callous murder and intimidation but no matter what it might cost in men and money the Government would treat criminals as criminals. "We are," he said, "breaking the terror. in many countries the boycott of the police has ceased and it will cease all over".

"The Government," and Sir Hamar Greenwood was setting up almost immediately a special constabulary force under the Royal Irish Constabulary composed of "selected patriotics having the right to protect their own homes".

He hoped that the time was not distant when the Irishmen would all unite in common loyalty to the same Crown and be co-partners in that great communion of nations, the British Empire, which was the greatest secular instrument for the good the world had ever seen.

I. S. CONGRESS AT HALLE.

UPROARIOUS SCENES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 15.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Oct. 17.

Berlin.—Uproarious scenes occurred at the Independent Socialist Congress at Halle during the address by M. Zinovieff, Soviet Government's emissary to the Congress, who announced that the Soviet were prepared to negotiate with German comrades and that they were able and willing financially to support the German proletariat. (Wild cheers from Communists.) M. Zinovieff predicted that it would require a generation to accomplish universal communism, which would entail mobilisation of Asiatic nations, who must be freed from the religious tradition after which a Holy War would be waged on Capitalism.

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT.

CHINA EXCHANGE WEAKENED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 15.
Recd. 11 a.m., Oct. 17.

Messrs. Montagu's silver report says the low sterling value of the rupee early in the week provoked bear sales of silver from Indian bazaars and intensified the weakness of the China exchange. Faced with a twelve-anna monsoon, India's relation to the rise or fall in the price of silver is rather peculiar. The rise would probably have a positive effect, namely, the external value of the silver rupee might exceed the internal value and, if so, silver would be exported.

TROUBLE IN TEA GARDENS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 14.

Further information has reached here of the disturbances created by tea garden coolies in Dibrugarh district. It is stated that the coolies of Balijan tea garden in Chabua got out of control. This is one of the gardens of the Eastern Assam Tea Company Ltd. The report states that a large number of coolies of the Balipan Estate looted the Marwari shop in the garden and carried away various articles worth about Rs. 1,200. Three coolies of the Harchura Tea garden were arrested and kept in the lock-up for instigating the coolies to create disturbances.

Regarding the Bengal Government resolution for appointment of a committee to examine and report upon the present pay and prospects of the officers of the Education Department, the Director of Information has issued a correction to the effect that the date for submission of the report by the Committee is "by 31st January, 1921" and not "by first May, 1920" as previously reported.

LATEST CABLES.

(Recd. at 9-30 a.m., Oct. through Reuter's Agency.)

HANDCUFFED AND BLINDFOLDED.

MULLINGAR MYSTERY.

Dublin Castle announces that Mr. Moore, Resident Magistrate, and Mr. Hyde, Justice of the Peace, who motored from Mullingar, Westmeath, yesterday morning, to attend the Castle Pollard Petty Sessions have not been heard of. A search is being made.

A later message says it has now been discovered that Messrs. Moore and Hyde were held up by masked and armed men at revolver point, hand-cuffed, blindfolded, and conducted to unknown destination. Search up to the present has been fruitless.

HIS "UNENDING" FAST.

MACSWINEY'S 64TH DAY.

London Oct. 15.—The Lord Mayor of Cork has now "fasted" for 64 days. It transpired that he sent a farewell message to his fellow councillors on the 61st day.

42 CIVILIANS CONVICTED.

FOR ILLEGAL DRILLING IN DUBLIN HILLS.

It is officially announced that a recent court-martial in Dublin of 43 civilians, who were arrested while illegally drilling in Dublin Hills has resulted in one being acquitted, and the others being sentenced to the terms of imprisonment ranging from eighteen months' hard labour, to nine months' imprisonment.

REVOCATION OF WAR REGULATION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 15.
Recd. at 6-30 a.m., Oct. 18.

Gazette order revokes the war regulation prohibiting the transfer of stocks and shares to the aliens or foreign-controlled companies without the consent of the Board of Trade.

London, Oct. 15.—It is rumoured in Dublin that one of the civilians killed in the affray, on October 14th, was T. Hunter, a Sinn Fein member of Parliament for North-East Cork, and part proprietor of a shop in Talbot Street. The Military authorities in Dublin have warned the public to avoid the areas where the troops and police are operating.

London, Oct. 15.—General Booth is sailing to New York, on October 16th, to conduct a campaign in the United States and Canada, chiefly with the object of recruiting a thousand missionaries for India, China and Africa.

London, Oct. 15.—The Federation of Master Cotton Spinners announces that over necessary eighty per cent. of the firms spinning Egyptian cotton, have voted in favour of Saturday and Monday stoppage for a month, but the eighty per cent. majority of spinners of American cotton has not been secured.

STRIKE BEGUN.

NO WORK COMMENCED TO-DAY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 16.

The "New Empire" understands on very good authority that the great coal strike so long threatened in Great Britain, commenced from last night. The news has just reached India. According to the custom men draw their pay yesterday evening and to-day is a non-working day unless a later than twelfth hour settlement is reached over the week-end. Coal-fields of Great Britain will not commence work on Monday.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, October 18, 1920.

TRUTH ABOUT TURKEY.

The contention of those who would persuade themselves that there is really no just cause for the Khilafat agitation is that England always wished to be the friend of Turkey, but that the Young Turks, being violent pro-Germans, forced her to oppose their aims. That notion would quite naturally be derived from war-time propaganda by people who possess no first-hand knowledge of the subject. But it is a false one, and its constant assertion can but increase the bitter feeling among Muslims who were accustomed to believe in British honesty. So long as one side pleads upon the ground of history and the other answers with mere propaganda there can be no hope of understanding, and a critical situation is prolonged unnecessarily. It is in the hope of contributing towards an understanding that we give the following facts. At the time of the Revolution of 1908, and for some time afterwards, the Young Turk movement was enthusiastically pro-British and anti-German. That was natural considering that Abdul Hamid's despotism, with its suppression of intellectual and personal liberty, had become associated with Germany in every Turkish mind. England, on the other hand, was beloved by the Turkish people to a degree which can only be explained by their peculiar circumstances. Turkey had accepted modern progress with enthusiasm thirty years before, and a constitution had been promulgated. But Abdul Hamid II, after swearing to observe that constitution, had suspended it; he had banished, persecuted and eventually killed its founder, Midhat Pasha; and for thirty years the Turks had been, to all intents and purposes, cut off from European intercourse. At the time when they were thus cut off Disraeli was in power in England, and the world was ringing with the praises of his Oriental policy, of which the keynote was Islamic progress with the help of England. Lord Beaconsfield, with all his eccentricities, was something of a seer. At least he had no prejudices—a peculiarity which did not endear him to the type of Englishman who mistakes his prejudices for religious principles. His preference of Orientals and non-Christians as allies for England, though based on motives of expediency, was imputed to him as a crime in influential quarters; and his successors were mere opportunists or routine men altogether incapable of perceiving that Disraeli was an intellectual giant as compared with them. They failed to see that his Oriental policy was simply England's traditional policy carried to its logical conclusion and idealised in such a way as to enrapture the whole East. They gave no thought to Asia, but immersed themselves in European politics as if Great Britain had not been a Power of Asia. Disraeli was a Jew and not a pukka Englishman; that was against him. His wit and genius dominated the majority of Englishmen while he was alive; but when he died the spell was broken, and regarded as a period of aberration much to be deplored.

But it was not so in the East, where his Aylesbury and Guildhall speeches in particular aroused immense enthusiasm, and really gave the impetus to a progressive movement in Islam which looked to England as its instigator and protector. Nor was it so in Germany where serious statesmen took note of the wisdom of Disraeli's project and advantage of the folly of his supersessors in neglecting it. But the Germans in their attempt to dish the English once for all upon the Eastern question, made a mistake which Disraeli would never have made: they allied themselves not with the progressive but the reactionary party in Islam, just as England did in Russia later on and with the same result. At the Revolution they lost all their influence, and saw the fruits of many years of scheming laid at their opponent's feet. It is really impossible to exaggerate the enthusiasm for England which prevailed in Turkey immediately after the Revolution of June 1908. England had made the Berlin Treaty and forced Russia to accept it in place of the Treaty of San Stefano, thus proving her staunch friendship for the Turks, who in return were deeply grateful. It had distressed them bitterly to know that England had become estranged from Turkey—an estrangement they ascribed entirely to the hated despotism. Now that the Turkish nation had thrown off the despotism, they thought that England would befriend them as of old. They thought that she was still the England of Pitt, Canning, Palmerston and Disraeli, the friend of liberty and progress in all lands (with the possible exception of her own), the enemy of Czardom and all tyranny. It took them six years of very hard experience to find out their mistake. There is little doubt but that this great ovation from the Turkish people caused more embarrassment than pleasure to a British Liberal Government of Gladstonian traditions which had already taken steps towards understanding with the Czar; yet it is only fair to say that the attitude of England at the outset was far from hostile to the new regime in Turkey. Diplomatically speaking, it was favourable. But unluckily the East, while invariably responding with enthusiasm to a generous gesture, is apt to be disappointed by a grudging one. It is also pitilessly logical, comparing promise with performance, protestations with actions more strictly than is now the custom of diplomatists. The cool, conditional approval and unpalatable counsels of the British embassy were a damper to the Young Turks; and within a few weeks of the Revolution, Bulgaria threw off the suzerainty and Austria gobbled Bosnia and Herzegovina. Thus a largeish "scrap of paper," for which England was chiefly responsible—the Berlin Treaty—was torn up without effective protest on the part of England. The material loss to Turkey was not great, but the blow to the prestige of the new order at the very outset was tremendous. The Christian subjects, sycophants of Europe, who had been prepared to give up agitation while they thought that Western Europe would protect new Turkey, perceived then that their orders were unchanged: Turkey was still to be destroyed; and the reactionary Turks could point to loss of Turkish territory as the only tangible result of new ideas. The Young Turks, it should be remembered, had not taken office. They formed successive ministries composed of more experienced men, trained servants of the old regime, to carry on the Government and, according to the constitution summoned Parliament; the committee watching the whole conduct of affairs and interfering when they thought it necessary for the public good. The British embassy contended that as soon as Parliament assembled, the Committee and its secret organisation should have been dissolved. The Committee's answer was that the country being still in revolution and likely to remain so far at least ten years to come, some supervision was still necessary. If they had destroyed their secret organisation as England asked them to do the counter-revolution of March 1909 would have resulted in the reinstatement of the despotism. But their refusal to destroy it made official Englishmen despair of Turkish progress, and within a year of the Revolution the new regime was pronounced a failure—with manifest injustice, as it seems to us.

The Young Turks, finding a stern critic where they had looked for a friend and protector, and warned by German agents and their own diplomats of the fate which the Entente reserved for Turkey, saw that there was no time to lose if they would put their country in a condition to withstand so great a menace. They have been much blamed for the hasty and high handed measures which they took at that time; but it must in justice be recorded that it was the success of those measures, in so far as the internal Government of the empire is concerned and not their failure, which sealed the fate of Turkey It was not disorder in Macedonia, but the pacification of Macedonians, which moved the Balkan States to a combined attack. As for their foreign policy, the diplomacy of the Young Turks may be compared quite fairly to the doubling of a hunted hare. A tentative turn towards Germany was punished by the Italian raid on Tripoli and an appeal to England, against that invasion—another rupture of the Berlin Treaty,—was met by the refusal to allow the Turkish troops to pass through Egypt, still in name a Turkish province, which lost the Turks the war. The Tripoli affair made the Young Turks unpopular, and they fell from power in the summer of 1912. Their successors, the aged Kiamil Pasha and his colleagues, were known to have the favour of the English, and the Committee of Union and Progress, though more powerful than any other party in the empire, accepted them as rulers, and issued orders to the branches to accept them, in the belief that England would befriend the country while they were in power. What happened? In the summer of 1912 M. Sazonoff, the Russian Foreign Minister to London and to Paris, had long confidential conversations with the foreign ministers of England and France. Already in April of that year the Balkan Alliance against Turkey had been completed under Russian auspices and we must suppose that it was mentioned in those conferences. It was after those conversations that England, among other Powers, signed a note of advice to the Porte to disband a powerful army which was at the time manoeuvring in Thrace, because that army was considered as a menace by Bulgaria; at the same time the Porte was assured that no attack on Turkey was intended or would be permitted. The whole Turkish nation was deceived; even Marshall von Bieberstein, the German Ambassador, afterwards confessed that he "thought it all right when he saw the English signature." Followers of Kiamil Pasha have said often to the present writer: "We should not have trusted Russia, but we trusted England". The army was disbanded. Its component units had just time to be dispersed to distant provinces when war was seen to be inevitable. At the outset of the Balkan War, responsible English Ministers proclaimed with no uncertain sound that neither side would be permitted to retain its conquests. That was when they still imagined that the Turks might win. We wish not to dwell upon the horrors of that war in which the peaceful Muslim population of Albania, Thrace, and Macedonia was "reduced" systematically in order—as a Balkan statesman suavely put it—"to simplify the Muslim question in the future." But we will point out that the English Press and public sided with the Balkan States and showed no pity for the Turks in their misfortunes; while the German and the Austrian Press and public were pro-Turk. Yet when the Young Turks came again to power in January 1913, they were, strange to say, pro-British still, and not pro-German. It was no longer the enthusiasm of the first days of the Revolution. They no longer thought of England's friendship as disinterested. But they thought that England was still strong enough to take a course apart from Russia if she chose to do so—especially a course which would arouse enthusiasm in her Eastern Empire; and they tried to make it worth her while to do so. That second phase must be the subject of another article. These things have happened; they are known to every Muslim. Where is the use in feigning to ignore them? They are no more pleasant for Englishmen than for Indians to read, and they are a main cause of the present difference between Indians and Englishmen. If India,—Anglo-Indians as well as Indians—had been duly represented in the Councils of the Empire they would never have happened. Here seems to be a point on which all honourable men can agree, but Anglo-Indians think it right to hold themselves aloof from Indian feeling. If they took their stand with India, there would be no trouble.

Notes of the Day.

Lokmanya.

This is a call to the citizens of Bombay. A meeting convened by the Sheriff will be held today in the Town Hall under the Presidentship of Mr. Jinnah to express the people's sorrow at the death of Lokmanya Tilak and to appoint a Committee for the collection of funds for the purpose of an All-India Tilak Memorial. No doubt Bombay will flock to the meeting in memory of the great Lokmanya whose countrymen opened their hearts to him when he was alive. They will do no less now that he is dead, for he is still their Lokmanya. What sort of memorial shall we raise him? His life's work was a memorial which will abide for ever; and no better memorial can we raise him than to make it possible for his life's work to continue. Those who would have paved the streets with gold for him to walk on, we are aware, will give generously. But the citizens of Bombay know that the greatest monument they can build to his name is to build its purposeful meaning into the fabric of their lives.

Has the Great Strike Begun?

The week-end has been full of sensations but the greatest of them all is the official declaration by the Miners' Conference that the strike notices tendered by Smillie's men would expire on October 16. The fateful Saturday has passed but there is no news yet as to whether a strike of the miners of Great Britain has already commenced. Eleventh hour attempts at conciliation must have been made but if the reply given by Mr. Lloyd George is any index to the situation, it is clear that the Government at least are taking the situation philosophically, having realised that nothing can prevent the strike now except either the abandonment by the men of their claim or a surrender on the part of the Cabinet. Further, it must be observed that Mr. Lloyd George has already taken to his usual controversial tomahawk which he has learnt to use with great dexterity—or, shall we say: ambidexterity? He starts by emphasising that the miners' decision has imposed trials upon "our people" but the fact that the "elected Government have received the support of the most responsible and experienced minds within the Miners' Federation" will certainly fortify the country. The fact is that 154 members of the Miners' Conference voted against the proposed settlement and only 27 for, although it must be admitted that Mr. Smillie threw in his weight on the side of moderation. He was too late. The Cabinet was too late; and Mr. Lloyd George, who has played fast and loose with the miners, was also too late when at the last moment he himself took a hand. But it is worth noticing that Mr. Lloyd George is never late with his propaganda which he has already commenced with his reply to the Miners' Conference.

Smillie versus Lloyd George.

The strike is not to be taken lightly. It is easy to adopt a nonchalant attitude in Bombay and turn up an indifferent nose knowing full well that the organisations of Indian workers are as weak as reeds. But in London it is different. The strength of the Triple Alliance, which, so far, has not been tested, is mightier than all the Parliaments of vested interests because it is true that real political power in England has shifted from Westminster to the temporary habitation of the Trade Union Congress. During last year's Railway strike in England the Miners and the Transport Workers were prepared to cease work in sympathy, but Mr. J. H. Thomas knew that far from bringing the approach to a settlement nearer such a move would merely be the beginning of the end with regard to constitutional Government. What was true then is far truer to-day since the alliance has become stronger, having decided upon a concerted strike under certain eventualities. If the Triple alliance moves it will mean the end of the Coalition Government. Already it is announced that "a State of emergency" exists, while exports of coal have been prohibited and an injunction placed upon extravagant street lighting with the reminder that the situation with regard to food and transport will be grave if other workers besides the miners are also involved in the strike. Labour in England is strong, stronger than anywhere else in the world and Mr. Lloyd George knows that if he is to escape from the peril of revolution he must either give in or else get out. If he chooses to prefer a general election to a general rout, he will fight hard, probably on the Bolshevik ticket. If he loses he will lose all. If he wins he can hardly expect a prolonged security of tenure. But it seems rather curious that such a fuss should be made over a two-shilling rise, particularly when some of the owners themselves have expressed their sympathy with this demand and when the Government are being asked merely to carry out their March agreement to its logical conclusion. Mr. Lloyd George stands to gain everything by giving in. His obstinacy may cost him his crown and much else beside. What is he going to do?

East Africa.

While Lord Curzon has been proclaiming the beneficient intentions of British Imperialism towards Eastern people and the Irish Secretary is waxing eloquent over the mission of the British Empire as "the greatest secular instrument for the good the world has ever seen," the Indians in East Africa are being made to realise their "proper" position in the Empire with a vengeance, as will be seen from the cables we publish elsewhere. That proper position is the position of Hellol's. We trust the Government of India realise that the revolting policy of segregation which the East African authorities are beginning to enforce against Indians is an insult to this country as it is a shame to Britain. When will they justify their existence by a due protest on behalf of the Indian people?

Pandit Malaviya.

Our Lahore correspondent informs us that in an interview published by "The Tribune" Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has stated that he has no intention now of standing for any of the Reformed Councils. This is a decision of great moment. We congratulate Pandit Malaviya and we congratulate the country. It is not an easy matter for a firm believer in the efficacy of agitation, through the Council Chamber, to throw such a weapon carelessly on one side and take his stand with Mr. Gandhi, who, without any authority, indeed, gave him latitude enough in his non-cooperation to permit him to stand for election without ceasing to be a Congressman. Pandit Malaviya has made a noble choice. The diffidents and the secessionists, who were as eager and expectant to welcome him to their ranks as a band of cannibals when it notices the approach of a stray missionary, must be down-cast with disappointment. No leader today can afford to take a false step, because a false step must necessarily be a step backwards while the urge of "the masses" is an urge onwards. Lokmanya Tilak used to say that he was careful to keep just in advance of the people. There are some of our leaders who are careful to keep a pace or two behind the most backward of us. Pandit Malaviya is not one of these. With his decision to boycott the reformed councils he keeps his place in the foremost rank—which is but his due. The value to the country of his eloquence is great but that of his steady sincerity is greater. The country having made its choice the leaders are now expected to lead and it is expected of all those who are wavering or those who have still some illusions left about "Mr. Montagu's great experiment" to follow the lead given by Pandit Malaviya. Poor Mr. Khaparde! How lonely he must feel!

Propaganda or Perversion?

A contributor to the "Madras Times" signing himself as "Outsider", but possessing inside knowledge of Northcliffian tactics, levels a calumnious attack upon the Labourites of Bombay whom he considers to be parasites, mischief-mongers, vultures, "bandar-log", making money out of the woes of the workers and a "notable bid for first place among our most dangerous and pernicious pests." Undaunted by this strange menagerie of mixed metaphors and breathless with emotion, in the intervals of a digression about motoring and, as we suspect, an imaginary interview with an old Parsi lady—pardon, "a distinguished old lady"—who mourns the hard lot of "Mother India's children", he turns his attention to the pages of "The Chronicle." In his own elegant fashion he talks about "verbal dysentry" and brings in a doctor friend of his to diagnose the "new disease." We can easily diagnose it for him without medical assistance, because it is our firm opinion that the only kind of assistance "Outsider" needs is mental assistance. If he is a careful student of our pages he need not go far to seek it. We suspect "Outsider" to be a publicity agent who naturally receives money to do the dirty work of bureaucracy in forming public opinion and twisting facts to suit a propagandist purpose. If we are correct in our estimate, then we demand his name, his pay, his position, so that the country should know where its money goes.

Has It Gone Home?

We have used the mildest language in describing the activities of this hired scribe who has the reckless audacity to throw a handful of mud at men who are doing their work for the love of the poor. It has been publicly stated that no such "fantastic demands were ever made authoritatively on behalf of the organised tramway workers as the demand that no man should be prosecuted for cheating; or that instead of one-month's privilege leave a year they should have forty days. But "Outsider" has heard one of these pestilential Labour leaders say: "Why should conductors be prosecuted for cheating? This is sheer tyranny. Would not life be robbed of half its spice if there were no cheating?" We will also demand that there shall be no more prosecutions for cheating (loud cheers)"—and it must be so. Propaganda with such publicity-mongers is synonymous with mendacity. Usually they are in a dreadful hurry to rush into print because an idea works in their brains like a glass of whisky in a teetotal head. Before "Outsider" had recovered from the shock of our comments upon the situation in England, the words we had written received remarkable confirmation from an unexpected quarter. Be it remembered that we warned our readers about the menace of unemployment, of the Irish fiasco, of the miners' unrest as factors tending to the creation of a grave situation in England. "Outsider" asserts that we were "making history" and ghoulishly rejoicing over what we ignorantly regarded "as evidence of coming trouble in England." A special cable to an unblemished Anglo-Indian paper says: "Remarking 'Woe is at Hand', the 'Daily News' endeavours to frighten the public over the unemployment question alleging as a danger signal the communistic suggestions put forward by a few Coventry extremists. There will undoubtedly be great distress this winter due almost entirely to the failure of the working man to realise his personal responsibility since wages now bear no relation to output. It is quite possible excesses may occur when the weather, which is now ideal, becomes colder, but there can be no serious outbreaks." But the hit has gone home. If "Outsider" does not wish to eat his words one way he is being made to eat them another. How long are we going to pay through the nose to keep unmannerly "Outsiders" in secure and cushy jobs in order that they may dip their pens to [illegible] our countrymen?

"THE COAL WAR."

"STATE OF EMERGENCY FROM 1 A. M., OCT. 16."

MINERS' BALLOT REJECT OWNERS' OFFER.

STRIKE NOTICES EXPIRED ON SATURDAY.

PREMIER'S REPLY TO MINERS' FEDERATION.

FEAR OF STRIKE EXTENDING.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 14th, 1-20 p.m.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Oct. 16.

It is officially announced that the Miners' Conference decided that the strike notices should expire on October 16th.

STRIKE DECISION-A SURPRISE

CONFERENCE AGAINST PEACE PARTY'S PROPOSALS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 14.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Oct. 16.

The strike decision of the Executive of the Miners' Federation came as a complete surprise. It was generally expected, notwithstanding the heavy majority against the Datum line, that the strike notices would be further suspended to enable resumption of negotiations with the Government. The Peace Party headed by Mr. Smillie and Mr Thomas Ashton has apparently not influence the ballot figures. Opposition to the strike decision was comparatively slender. The Peace Party sought to save the situation by inducing the Conference to send a deputation to meet the Prime Minister. The Conference, however, clamorously decide not to leave such loophole for further negotiations and passed a resolution to notify the Government by a letter, apparently expecting that the Government would invite the Executive to Whitehall.

PREMIER'S REGRET AT MINERS' DEICISION.

A SERIOUS DISASTER.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

In the course of his reply to the Miners' Federation Mr. Lloyd George expresses the greatest regret at the decision regarding which it is impossible to conceive any action more likely to cause a serious disaster to the country's trade or more gravely to increase unemployment. He also points out the injurious effects on the struggling nations dependent on the supply of British coal. The Premier reviews the recent fruitless proposals and notes that the whole country must deplore that Mr. Smillie's and other prominent miners' leaders support of the proposals was not followed.

He concludes:—"We have explored and we are still ready to explore every avenue that might lead to a peaceful solution of the difficulty. We can only regret that lead to a peaceful solution of the difficulty. We can only regret that our extremely reasonable proposals have received final rejection at the hands of the conference."

DECISION ON EXPIRY OF STRIKE NOTICE.

RESULT OF RECOMMENDATION OF MINERS' EXECUTIVE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 14.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Oct. 16.

The decision that the miners' strike notices should expire on October 16th was an outcome of the recommendation of the Executive which the delegates adopted by 154 votes to 27.

The following was the result of the miners' ballot:—

For acceptance of the owners' offer:—181,428.
Against:—635,098.
Majority against:—453,670.

The Miners' Conference remained in session all afternoon but prior to adjournment Mr. Lloyd George had not replied to the Conference's letter intimating the strike decision.

The Conference resumes to-morrow morning.

The coal strike outlook is blacker to-night than ever it has been during the months of crisis. The gloominess of the situation is reflected in the Prime Minister's reply just published to the Miners' Federation's intimation of the result of the ballot and notification of cessation of work on Saturday, unless two shillings daily wages advance is granted.

"In facing the trials which the decision of your Conference to-day have imposed upon our people," Mr. Lloyd George gravely observes, the country will be doubtless fortified in its determination to endure by the fact that the proposals of its elected government have received the support of the most responsible and experienced minds within the Miners' Federation.

THE ONLY COURSE.

TO CEASE WORK ON OCT. 16.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 15, 1/20 p.m.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Oct. 17.

The Miners' Conference has decided in view of the unsatisfactory reply of Government that districts be telegraphically informed that the only course is to cease work on October 16th.

MINERS' MOMENTOUS DECISION.

WHAT WILL BE RAILWAYMEN'S ATTITUDE?

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 15.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Oct. 17.

The decision of the Miners' Conference has created a very grave situation, although mediation proposals by other Trade Union leaders who are anxious that there should not be strike, are still regarded as probable.

It is already announced that the export of Welsh coal is officially prohibited. It is unofficially stated that the stocks of coal will suffice for three months, but rigid economy will be essential.

An important question relates to the attitude of railwaymen. It is stated that the possibility of their striking simultaneously with the miners is viewed with a grave concern in Government circles.

The Transport Ministry announces that in the event of coal strike after the interval of two or three days in order to allow the people absent from home to reach their homes, passenger services will be reduced 10 to 20 per cent. Suburban services, workmen's trains and traffic dealing with perishable foodstuffs and petrol will not be interfered with, but all other traffic will be automatically reduced as the shortage of coal makes itself felt.

EXPORT OF COAL PROHIBITED

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 15.
Recd. at 0-30 a.m., Oct. 18.

It is officially announced that the export of coal is prohibited.

IF STRIKE EXTENDS.

RATIONING TO BE REINTRODUCED

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 15.
Received at 0-30 a.m. Oct. 18.

The Food Ministry states that if the strike is confined to miners the country's food supplies will be fully looked after, but if it extends to other industries the plans, which have been drawn up for some time, will be put into operation. The road transport cannot, at present, replace the railways, but the public may be assured that adequate supplies will be maintained throughout the country. It may be necessary to reintroduce rationing. Anyhow sugar-ration will be halved as soon as the strike begins.

"THE COAL WAR."

STATE OF EMERGENCY FROM 1 A. M. OCT. 16.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 15.
Received at 0-30 a.m., Oct. 18.

The first official measure in connection with coal war has been taken by the Secretary of Mines who has issued a declaration that a state of emergency exists from one o'clock, on the morning of October 16th. Numerous restrictions on the use of coal have been laid down including the prohibition of display of lighting outside the premises, and the limiting of coal supply to a hundredweight, per household, per week.

TREATY OF SEVRES.

TURKISH GOVT. IMPOTENT TO EXECUTE.

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN CONSTANTINOPLE FORESHADOWED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 15.
Recd. 11 a.m., Oct. 17.

Paris.—The "Petit Parisien" foreshadows important changes in Constantinople. The paper says that the British Government realises that the Turkish Government, while quite loyal, lacks sufficient authority to execute the Treaty of Sevres.

TUARY REOCCUPIED BY BRITISH.

HAMID KHAN RELEASED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

BAGDAD, Oct. 15.
Recd. 11 a.m., Oct. 17.

Our troops have re-occupied Tuary and there are now insurgent forces between us and Kerbala.

Hamid Khan, formerly personal assistant to the Political Officer at Shamiyah, who was prisoner in the hands of the insurgents, has been released and is now with our column.

DEGREES FOR WOMEN.

CONFERRED BY OXFORD FOR FIRST TIME.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 14.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Oct. 16.

The Oxford University to-day conferred degrees on women for the first time.

SIR HORACE RUMBOLD.

APPOINTED HIGH COMMISSIONER IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 14.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Oct. 16.

Sir Horace Rumbold, Minister in Warsaw has been appointed High Commissioner in Constantinople, where he will become Ambassador on resumption of diplomatic relations.

COMMERCIAL AIRSHIP FOR FUTURE.

TO REDUCE TIME OF JOURNEY FROM LONDON TO INDIA BY 5 DAYS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 14.
Recd. 3-30 p.m., Oct. 16.

A faccinating picture of the commercial ship of the future was drawn at the Air Conference this afternoon by Commander Sir Trevor Dawson, who foreshadowed weekly or bi-weekly passenger service from Europe to South Africa, India and Australia by airships flying at sixty miles an hour, reducing the time of journey from London to Cape Town or India to five days. The airships would be rigid. They would be eight-hundred feet long and their gas capacity would be at least 4,000,000 cubic feet. They would carry a hundred passengers.

VIOLENT EXPLOSION AT TINTERN.

SUPPOSED TO BE RESULT OF EXPERIMENTING BOMBS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 14.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Oct. 16.

Violent explosion occurred at a house Tintern, County, Wexford. Seven bodies have been recovered from ruins. Five wounded men have been placed under arrest. Two men are missing. It is believed that the party was engaged in experimenting with bombs.

NEED FOR AN IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

MOTION IN CANADIA PARLIAMENT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 14.
Recd. 3-30 p.m., Oct. 16.

"The Times" learns from Toronto that Sir Sam Hughes is introducing a motion in the Dominion Parliament advocating the Imperial Parliament in which the whole Empire might be represented to deal only with the Imperial and international questions over which it might exercise authority without infringing the material privileges at present enjoyed by the various parts of the Empire.

PRINCE OF WALES POSTPONES VISIT TO CITY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 15.
Recd. at 0-30 a.m., Oct. 18.

London, Oct. 15.—The visit of the Prince of Wales to the City on October 27th has been postponed owing to coal strike.

CENTRAL LITHUANIA.

INDEPENDENT REPUBLIC PROCLAIMED.

ZELIGOWSKI'S NOTE TO POLAND

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 15.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Oct. 17.

A message from Grodno states that M. Zeligowsky has proclaimed an independent republic in Central Lithuania and has announced that the Diet will be convoked in Vilna at the earliest possible moment. A National Government has been constituted and is composed of two Poles, two White Ruthenians and two Lithuanians headed by Abramowicz, editor of a local paper. M. Zeligowski has sent Poland a note demanding that the River Niemen be the frontier of Poland and Central Lithuania, leaving Grodno in Central Lithuania. He has also sent Lithuania a note, saying that he does not desire hostilities and that the question shall be settled by a plebiscite.

KING OF GREECE.

CASE VERY GRAVE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 15.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Oct. 17.

Athens.—The Paris specialist Vidal is of opinion that the persistence of jaundice and fever renders the King's case very grave.

MASTER COTTON SPINNERS' FEDERATION.

BALLOT IN FAVOUR OF SHORT TIME

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 14.
Recd, 1-30 p.m., Oct. 16.

The ballot of the Master Cotton Spinners Federation it is understood, has resulted favour of short time for a month.

FATAL COLLISION BETWEEN A TUG AND A FERRYBOAT.

FIFTEEN PEOPLE DROWNED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 14.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Oct. 16.

Bordeaux.—At least fifteen people have been drowned as the result of collision in mist between a ferryboat crossing the Garonne and a tug.

FIRE ON THE VICTORIA LUISE.

BROUGHT UNDER CONTROL.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 14.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Oct. 16.

Berlin.—A message from Hamburg states that the fire on the Victoria Luise was confined to the refrigerating room. The vessel is not one of those to be surrendered to the Allies.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS IN RUSSIA AND BAKU.

SOVIET REPLY BRITAIN.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 14.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Oct. 16.

The Soviet Government has intimated its resolve to start exchange of prisoners in Russia and Baku immediately via Finland. Evacuation of British subjects from Russia will be carried out without delay. The Soviet requests Britain in return to release all the Russians including those in Egypt.

"REIGN OF TERROR" IN ARCHANGEL.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST BOLSHVISTS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 14.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Oct. 16.

Stockholm.—A message from Helsingfors state that the Bolshevists are establishing a reign of terror in Archangel. Twelve-hundred intelligentsia have been machine-gunned. Wholesale imprisonments are taking place including many women.

RASSO-FINNISH PEACE TREATY SIGNED.

LONDON, Oct. 15.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Oct. 16.

Helsingfors.—The Russo-Finnish Peace Treaty has been signed at Derpat.

THE STRIKE DEADLOCK.

WHO IS TO BLAME?

MR. BAPTISTA'S LETTER TO CORPORATION.

CAN TRAM COMPANY REFUSE TRANSFER TICKETS?

(From our Sunday Edition.)

The Bombay strikes are still feeding well on the bread of the poor workers and comfort and convenience of the general public whose feelings have now begun to grow very bitter and acute. In the history of this *Urbs Primus in Indis*, nowhere is to be found the mention of a reign of such an all-paralysing woe and so continuous and vigorous a quadrangular contest—voiceless and semi-starving Labour at one corner, obstinate employer at another and the indifferent government at the third corner and the meek suffering public at the fourth. Briskly the contest is going on though. No party is thinking of falling back but it is apparent either of the two "all powerful" combatant Capital and Bureaucracy—will not hesitate to hit the dumb labourer below the belt. The poor labourer who has been compelled to raise his voice for a living wage and against several absurd conditions of labour is now threatened to be put down. The employer whose wrath seems to have been kindled by the strike to which the men have resorted only to get their grievances heard, is now attempting to replace as many of the strikers as possible by new "hands," but this attempt also shows to be as futile as it is absurd. Another fuss the employers have adopted now with a view to bluff the men is to put notices with threats of dismissal in the event of their not turning up by a certain date and the effect of this is quite apparent—the men are treating these threats with contempt.

Recruits on Higher Pay.

The tramway authorities and Gas Company had thought wise to employ as many novices as possible in place of their experienced and veteran employees, on strike,—on higher wages than what the strikers demand. The postal and Telegraph authorities too, in their turn, are bringing down new recruits—they say; on false pretences—from different parts of the country. These recruits as is well known to the public; are neither able to cope with the rush of work nor are they willing to endeavour to do that, but still each of them is being paid at least what two of the strikers used to get.

Tramway Irregularities.

The tramway irregularities and inconveniences are still continuing. Services have not been resumed along Dadar, Parel, Jacob's Circle and Colaba-Museum services. The "recruits" and "conscripts" who are, almost exclusively, now conducting and driving the few cars for a limited number of hours, were not issuing any transfer ticket uptil yesterday and the company is going to introducy a new sort of tickets for that purpose from Monday next. The new tickets cannot be used to transfer journey. In response to the Company's recent notice many of the strikers were receiving their pay at their respective depots.

Strikers Convicted

Yesterday at the Mazagaon Police Court four more tramway-strikers, Kamad Singh, Ramkrishna Gopinath, Nabibulla and Jan Mahomed, were charged before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, by Inspector Barnes with being members of an unlawful assembly and with assaulting Mahabir Birti, a "loyal" driver of the Tramway Company on the morning of 7th instant near Byculla Bridge when he was driving car towards Victoria Gardens and refused to obey the accused who had asked him to stop work in sympathy with them.

Mr. Azad, Bar-at-Law with Mr. Pathare, pleader, defended the accused while Mr. Vicaji, Bar-at-Law, appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of the Company.

Having gone through the evidence the magistrate changed the charge into that of rioting.

All the accused first pleaded not guilty to the charge but, subsequently, they changed their plea and were convicted. The first, third and fourth accused were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 45 or to suffer fifteen days' hard labour each and the second accused was fined Rs. 60 or in default to undergo rigorous imprisonment for 21 days.

Another strikers, Shaik Asadalli, conductor No. 353, was charged by Inspector Barnes before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad with the same offence as the other four. This accused was also convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 60 or to suffer 21 days' rigorous imprisonment.

Postmens Resolute

The Postal strike also continues unchecked and public is greatly tired of the temporary arrangements of the Postal authorities. Organised attempts are being made in some quarters to misinterpret the feelings of the public, attitude of the strikers, and the motive of the labour-leader. Some semi-official organs, as if briefed by some of the employers, are doing every thing to impress upon their readers that the support—both moral and material—which they had expected from the public has turned out to be far below their expectations and that the general public has refrained from countenancing the strike. These organs are also trying to prejudice the people by saying that on receipt of the reply from the Government of India that they would never go back upon the concessions recommended by the Postal Committee the men were willing to resume their work but it was only their leaders who prevented.

The men however, are giving a direct lie to all such statements, by referring to the resolution, passed at the public meeting the other day, held at the hall of the Marwadi Vidyalaya and to their own reply to Mr. Baptista's query which was put to them on Thursday regarding these falsehoods and untruths.

Gas Deadlock—only one Issue

The Gas-workers' strike also did not end yesterday though the question is now resting on only one point, viz., that of taking back all the men who are on strike, and to take such steps as would avoid any conflict between them and the new employees.

The indifference of the Commissioner and the attitude of the Municipal Corporation who gave a blank cheque to the management of the Bombay Gas Company, have created no little irritation among the public.

NO IMPROVEMENT.

TRAM CO. ISSUES NEW TICKETS.

There was no improvement in the strike situation yesterday (Sunday). The strikers were orderly and peaceful. Many of them assembled at the Esplanade Maidan where some of them addressed the rest on the need of unity among the labourers.

The Tramway Company introduced the new tickets "available only for the car of issue" yesterday

TRAMWAY UNION'S BULLETIN.

NO. VII.

Perhaps as a reply to the management's threat of dismissal if the strikers do not resume work by this morning, about fifteen "loyalists" have joined the ranks of the "rebels" yesterday. All men received their pay on Saturday as notified at the different depots. Thank you, Mr. Pestonji.

In spite of the appeal to the magistrate by the company and police to send the five strikers before him to jail his worship at Mazgaon gave them an option of fine. The Union paid all fines amounting to Rs. 255, and on their arrival at the maidan the released men were given a great ovation.

Yesterday morning a rumour all over Bombay was spread by the Tramway authorities that "the strike is broken" with the evident desire of breaking the spirit of the strikers and inducing them to return to work, but the men could see through it and nobody took any notice of it—the authorities became a bit wiser

A mass meeting was addressed on Sunday afternoon by Mr. Kelha[illegible] and by the Secretary. Both exhorted the men to remain firm, peaceful and united. When questioned whether they will resume work to-morrow, all of them with one voice replied "No! No! certainly not! Not until our moderate demands are conceded!"

The service everywhere was poorer than before. Dirty dhoties have superseded khaki everywhere

The men are fighting and organising themselves for a bitter struggle.

STOPPAGE OF TRANSFER TICKETS.

MR. BAPTISTAS' LETTER TO CORPORATION.

Mr. Baptista has sent the following letter to the Corporation, Oct. 16:—

To the Municipal Secretary.

Sir,—I shall be obliged if you would place this letter before the Corporation for consideration and such action as the Councillors seem desirable.

I got into a tram car at Mazagon this afternoon and gave the conductor a two-anna piece. On leaving I wanted a ticket to the Museum. He promptly returned the money saying:—"I cannot give a transfer ticket." But having recognised me he let me travel to J. J. Hospital without a ticket. A friend of mine, Mr. Gonsalves, who wanted a ticket to the Fort, had to pay one anna to J. J. Hos-

(Continued on next page.)

NON-COOPERATION.

PROS AND CONS DISCUSSED.

PTS. MALAVIYA AND NEHRU AT LAHORE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LAHORE, Oct. 14.

A public meeting presided over by Lala Lajpat Rai was held in open air behind the Bradlay Hall, yesterday evening. The principal speakers were Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Pandit Motilal Nehru. The audience was well nigh twenty thousand, including a sprikling of ladies. The meeting was perhaps as crowded as any that Lahore has ever seen and the neighbouring house tops and even the trees were full of attentive listeners and quite a number of people had come from Jullundur, Amritsar, Gujranwala and other places. After a brief introduction by the President, Pandit Madan Mohan started his address on the present Political Situation.

PANDIT MALVIYA'S ADDRESS.

He said:—

They were a subject people under the domination of a nation that came from seven thousand miles to govern them. It was the natural right of all people to govern themselves and the foreign domination was against all natural instincts. How then had this result come about in this country? He went on to examine the various stages in the establishment of British rule. For centuries, he said, Hindu kings had administered a happy and prosperous country. Then the Mahomedans came and they too ruled wisely and well for a long period. In the meanwhile the British landed as traders and established the East India Company. Dissensions in the country led to weakness in the administration and it had to be recorded with shame that the help of the East India Company had to be called in. Still there were on record many instances where the states which did not avail themselves of this help were better governed than those that had. Anyway the English had come to establish factories but in a short time they had appropriated the whole business of Government. The great pity of it was that they had not got out of the habit of regarding this country as a commercial proposition retained under the cloak of a hypocritical benevolence. In 1914 the war broke out and England drew the sword in defence of Belgium and to vindicate the rights of a week nation oppressed by a stronger in violation of solemn pledges. Appeals were made to the loyalty and generosity of this country and India had sent her thousands across the seas and had eventually helped England to win the war. All along we were assured that ultimately England would apply to this country those principles of freedom for which she professed to be fighting. In 1918 when the position of the allies in Europe was very delicate and precarious and it was feared that Germany might win the war, pledges were renewed, including that to the Mahomedans about Turkey which indeed was one of the famous fourteen points of President Wilson. India was at no period during the war found wanting in zeal enthusiasm or sacrifice. During this period the tone of the officials was mild smiling and conciliatory, but in November came the armistice and those said the speaker, who were in the councils began to notice a distinct change in the tone, attitude and manner of the officials.

PUNJAB EPISODE REVIEWED.

Very soon after came the Rowlatt Bill legislation and how that was rushed upon an astonished country in the face of unanimous non-official opposition was now ancient history. It was then that Mr. Gandhi started his Satyagraha movement, the only weapon in the hands of a defenceless population to indicate that its feelings had been hurt. A general hartal was declared on the 6th of April 1919. It was agreeable, however, to the late Lieut.-Governor of this province, Sir Michael O'Dwyer, that the victim should not even groan and totally unjustifiable orders of deportation were passed in respect of Doctors Satyapal and Kitchelew. At Amritsar, the speaker then went on to show how the crowd as the result of provocation, by being needlessly fired upon at Amritsar, how the affair of the Mall Road and Badshahi Mosque at Lahore arose, how everything was absolutely quiet to their day at both places and yet marial law was introduced. The speaker then went on to describe the martial law courts and their procedure in the severest censure, the Jallianwalla Bagh massacre, the floggings, the bombing from aeroplanes, the orders against the students, the cutting of all communications with other provinces, the gagging of the local press and likened this last action to that of a cowardly bully who stuffs the mouth of his victim before torturing him. He proceeded to examine the circumstances under which the Congress and the Hunter Committee reports came to be written. It was obvious from a reading of these two documents that General Dyer was guilty of the murder of nearly a thousand innocent persons yet what was the nature of the condemnation that he received? It was said that he was guilty of an indiscretion in discharge of the duty. A motor driver who negligntly ran over a man was liable to a severe sentence and yet this cold blooded murder was described as "a misconception of duty." Dyer was not sentenced to be hanged. It was not recommended that a criminal prosecution be launched against him. He was not even dismissed from the Service. He was merely allowed to retire on a pension a year or so before his time. This was the action taken by the officials responsible for the welfare of this country. Now what action did they, the British public take in the matter. They actually started a fund for him and made him a present of twenty thousand pounds as a reward for his services.

COMPLETE SWARAJYA—ONLY REMEDY.

The only remedy, said the speaker for such a state of things was complete Swaraj. Mr. Gandhi and ohers had started the non-cooperation campaign as the best method of attaining this. He did not say that this would not lead them to Swaraj and he himself was at variance with that programme. Only in two matters, namely, the boycott of Councils and the withdrawn of children from schools. The Montagu-Chelmsford scheme, too, he contended could could be utilized as a route to this goal. The report objected that Indians were not yet fitted for Swaraj. Let them educate the electorate; let them form sub-committee of the District Congress Committees in each tehsil. He calculated that there were about twelve hundred tehsils in British India. Let each tehsil send one representative to the Congress which would be their House of Parliament and let the Congress meet every six months or even three months. Let them capture all the seats in the new Councils and send their best men to them, let each Council pass resolutions demanding immediate Home Rule and then let them take a mission to England to show the British ministers and the British public that they were anxious and fit for Home Rule. Non-cooperation after all was not an end but a means. In the matter of the Councils there fore he was not in agreement with Mr. Gandhi's plan. Another point of disagreement was the withdrawing of boys from schools. This, he said should only be done after national schools had been established. He further suggested that so far as the reserved subject in the Monagu-Chelmsford scheme were concerned they should try and institute panchayats in every village and withdraw litigation from the regular courts. He was therefore in favour of lawers giving giving up their practices. The yeunger men should organise thdemselves into an unofficial police force and help in keeping order. He was gratified to see that already there were bands of volunteers of the Sewa Samiti and other organisations who kept order at fairs and festivals and that their work on the whole was more efficient than that of the ordinary police. In this way, too they would not only educate themselves but demonsrate their fitness for Home-Rule.

ESHER REPORT.

The speaker then went on to deal with the Esher Report and said that it was iniquitous that young subalterns should in position to order about the oldest Indian veterans. As the result of considerable agitation they had obtained ten commissions. But this concession too was narrowed down by the fact that after selection the boys had to get education at Sandhurst whereas in the military college at Quetta Indians were not admitted. He viewed with alarm the recommendation of the Esher Committee to increase the expenditure on the Indian army and finished by indicating that the only remedy was Swaraj.

He spoke for two hours and a quarter and the audience listened throughout with respectful attention.

Pandit Moti Lal Nehru following, spoke for a short time, not because it was already very late but also because he was in complete agreement with Pandit Madan Mohan, except on two small though fundamental matters.

PANDIT MOTILAL'S SPEECH.

He said he had not come to Lahore to enter into a controversy with Malviyaji and his presence there was purely accidental.

Non-Cooperation was not a bed of roses. It was a path abounding in pitfalls and thorns, it was the way of sacrifice and suffering. The spirit of slavery which had entered every core of our bodies could only be expelled by sacrifice and suffering and it was only thus that Swaraj was to be attained. The various steps and stages in this programme had been chosen with view to an increasing degree of self sacrifice in its followers. Referring to the withdrawal of boys from schools, he said that their object was not that boys should be better educated nor that the system of education should be improved but to show that their sacrifice was so great that they would even deny their children the benefit of an education which could not be obtained without the aid of government. England herself had shown similar sacrifices and during the war Oxford and Cambridge were practically closed down. He had been seeing in the Harrow School Magazine that the death roll of the boys had been enormous. Thus were our rulers willing even to sacrifice the lives of their children. So teo in the matter of council elections. What was it that they hoped to get? Were they content to babble in a limited way with sanitation and education when the more essential departments had been jealously kept outside their curiculum? They could gain nothing by sending deputations and missions to England. Pandit Madan Mohan had told them that he wanted to show the British ministers and the British public that they were fit to govern themselves and so entitled to Home Rule. The speaker said he did not know of a single instance in history where system of government had ceded political power to another merely because that other was better entitled to it. Moreover, Malviji had unbounded faith but the speaker would ask them, could they have adduced more cogent evidence to show the justice of their cause against Dyer? Was it not the same British cabinet which in dealing with the martial law had shut their eyes and ears? Was it not the same British public which had presented memorial purses to General Dyer?

THE FOUR PILLARS.

There were four pillars on which the Government rested education, law courts, titles and councils, and in time he hoped that the people would be able to do the work of the first two department themselves and do without the last two. Finally he said even Home Rule was not worth the having if it was only to be had by begging.

A scene of great enthusiasm prevailed as the speaker sat down.

Lala Lalpatrai in a brief concluding speech thanked the two Pandits and referred eloquently to their great sacrifices in the cause of the Motherland.

ISLAM AT STAKE.

NON-COOPERATION OUR RELIGION.

MR. GANDHI AT LUCKNOW.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Oct. 16.

There was an eonurmous gathering, estimated at between forty and fifty thousand, at Rifa-I-Aim grounds, yesterday evening to hear Mr. Gandhi. Proceedings began at 6-26 p.m. Babu Ram Chandra, Advocate, was voted to the chair. Among those present were Messrs. Motilal Nehru, Zehru Ahmed, Nawab Zulquadar Jung, and Syed Nabib-ul-Lah. The crowd was so dense that many were on the roofs of the building.

The President made a reference to the absence of Zafar-ul-Mulk, who was in the jail. There were some cries of "shame", at which the President said: "You should not cry: "Shame" because his trial is not yet over. Then he dwelt on Non-Cooperation, and said without Non-Cooperation nothing was possible. Anglo-Indian papers said that Non-Cooperation, was impracticable and was likely to lead to violence, but in the speaker's opinion violence was impossible, as everybody was prepared to obey the orders of Mahatma Gandhi, whose scheme must materialise in a short time, and every self-respecting man should follow the movement.

MR. GANDHI'S SPEECH.

Mr. Gandhi, who, in rising was given hearty ovation, said he was too weak to make a speech standing, and so he sat, and spoke in Hindi. He said it was intended to organise Hindustan into a large lashkar and men should practise discipline. We want justice to the Punjab and freedom for the country and should be able to influence the whole of India. The claim of Swaraj was that Government was ruling India to-day by deceit. Hindus and Mahomedans both considered that Islam was at stake. "If the Government can oppress seven crores of Mahomedans to-day, it can do so to the other twenty-three crores too. This is slavery, and no one can remain a slave for his whole life, nor can any one be a slave to God and man both. If you want to sacrifice your life and wealth, the chance of saving your religion that you can get to-day will not come in a hundred years. If you want to deprive your neighbours of their privilege, I will tell Hindus that they will have to remain slaves for ever. If to-day, we will not help Mahomedans who live in India to save their religion, our religion too we cannot save from dangers. Both communities have considered as to how they can get rid of this slavery There are crores of Hindus to whom the sword is not forbidden. Today we cannot face the Government with swords. The worst thing the Government did was that it made us cowards by snatching away arms. The bes way of facing the Government is Non-Cooperation. It has knowingly deceived our Mahomedan brethren. Non-Cooperation is our religion. God and the Devil cannot cooperate and as long as the devilishness exists in this Government we commit a sin if we cooperate. The method by which we can succeed is Non Cooperation. As long as Non-Cooperation goes on, there should be no violence".

KHERI OUTRAGE DENOUNCED.

Mr. Gandhi then expressed sorrow at the murder of Mr. Willoughby by a fanatical Mahomedan and referred to a "farman" of the Khilafat Committee that it does not allow anybody to unsheathe his sword, nor does Islam allow this. "Such actions have given Government a chance to use terrorism and repression. Islam is not for the sword, and cannot allow a man to be killed withou warning or defence. When we shall use swords we shall warn Europeans, women and children. Unless the Government asks for pardo before Almighty God for its oppression, the Government will disappear. If you recruit a soldier you commit a sin and it is an obstacle in our way. If a Hindustani goes to Mpot and cuts the throats of men there to bbe made slaves, you commit the sin of converting them into slaves. Government is like dacoit who robs a man's whole property and then offers him half of it. You should fear only God and follow Non-Cooperation and what I said in the Congress I repeat again that you will get Swaraj in a year."

Mr. Mahomed Ali, amidst shouts of "Allah Ho-Akbar", gave details of his experienc while on he Khilafat Deputation. He had laboured hard for India in Allied countries. Sometimes he had to spend £150 for a half page advertisement but England paid no heed. In holding meetings he had spend £300 to 400 but it brought in only 700 to 800 people to listen to him. The "Times" after accepting his notice for insertion in th paper, refused to insert it. The signatories of the Turkish Peace Treaty were only Bujguzars and under British influence. France was prepared to alter the Peace Treaty and in the papers of the 17th June it was seen that the Treaty would be replaced by a better one whereupon he congratulated the King-Emperor and sent a message to India, but afterwards the French Minister, in an interview with Mr. Lloyd George, changed his opinion. Turkey was not conquered by England but by Indian slaves.

Mr. Mahomed Ali was followed by Swami Satyadeva who said no nation could attain freedom without sacrifice.

Mr. Shaukat Ali also spoke. He said: We will not keep quiet until Swaraj is attained. Non-Cooperation is our religion.

He was followed by Maulana Abdul Bari, who, wholeheartedly, supported Non-Cooperation and said he would follow Mahatma Gandhi through whom Islam would attain freedom.

WILL SHE ATTEND NAGPUR CONGRESS?

MRS. BESANT DOES NOT THINK IT WORTH WHILE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Oct. 16.

At the conclusion of another lecture on Non-cooperation at the Gokhale Hall, Mrs. Besant, in replying to a question whether she would attend the Nagpur Congress, said she did not think it worth while to go over there to be yelled at. If the Congress thought she had ceased to be useful, why should she go there? She had attended the recent sessions against the advice of most of her fellow-workers.

To another question, she replied that she did not believe in non-violent non-cooperation, when at the same time people were told that Government was cruel, wicked, unjust, and war must be declared against it.

To a third question suggesting advisability of her cooperation with Mr. Gandhi and Ali Brothers to make Non-Cooperation a success as she was sure to fail in her present attempt, she replied it was not with her a question of success or failure. It was a question of doing a thing which she thought right. It would not be for the first time now if she stood nearly alone. She had been in the minority in the beginning of her life and plenty of people joined her and made victory in the end. Nothing good really failed. If they put a force along the road which was the will of Ishwara, however much they might seem to fail that force went on accumulating until the time came when it was strong enough to carry people with it. She was quite satisfied if she helped that force; she did not mind whether she lived to see victory or not. Her only motive was to help India.

SWARAJ—SUPREME NECESSITY.

WHY PANDITJI WITHDREW FROM ELECTION

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Oct. 16.

Interviewed by a representative of the "Tribune" to-day, on the question whether he would be seeking election to the new council, the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya made the following statement:—

"I have not," he said, "offered myself for election to any of the reformed councils and I do not intend to do so."

Asked if he had changed his opinion on the subject, the Pundit replied in a decided negative. "I still think," he said, "that it would have been wiser on our part to fill as many seats in the new councils as we could with our best men and to use them for the purpose of securing early establishment of Swaraj, i.e., full responsible Government under the British Crown. We should have attended the councils or refrained from doing so according as the one or the other course seemed to us best calculated to promote our main object. If, having prevented others from entering the councils and having captured majority of the seats, we decided to absent ourselves altogether from the councils, such absence would have been a most effective form of Non-Cooperation and would have accelerated revision of the Reform Act. But the decision of the bulk of my national fellow workers to boycott the councils has altered the situation. Though there still will be a few good members in the councils from the ranks of the Moderates, I apprehend that a large number of members will be men of indifferent character and it will be much more difficult than before to use the councils to the best advantage of the country, while it will be practically impossible effectively to non-cooperate with Government as a member of the council. But this is not the whole reason why I have decided not to enter the council. The main reason is that a conviction has been growing stronger and stronger within me that highest national interests and honour demand that full responsible Government should be established in India at the earliest possible date. This requires a great national, well-directed and sustained endeavour. We have to implant the conviction of the supreme necessity of Swaraj and to strengthen or foster it where it already exists in the minds of all our people, young and old, men and women, to create or strengthen the belief in our capacity to achieve it, and to maintain it and to establish national unity of thought and action and many other conditions which are necessary for realisation of our object. Immensity and difficulties of task are obvious. But, I think that the time has come when we must undertake it and, what is more, I feel that, if our efforts are properly directed, they must succeed. This being my view, I consider it my sacred duty to reserve all time and energy I can command for this great national object. I have therefore decided not to enter the new council. I have not been well of late, so I am going to the Himalayas for ten days. I hope to return to Benares on the 27th and to start on tour in pursuit of the object stated above on the 1st of November next."

Question:—Do you think we can achieve Swaraj without using the weapon of Non-Cooperation?

Answer:—I do not think so. I fear we shall have to use some extreme forms of Non-Cooperation before we achieve full responsible Government. But the time and form of them will require most careful consideration and practical unanimity among all thoughtful men in the country. This however, is a matter for the future. We need not go more fully into it at present.

NAGPUR CONGRESS.

PRESIDENT-ELECT'S MESSAGE.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, Oct. 16.

Mr. C. Vijayaraghava Chariar, President-elect of the Nagpur Congress, in accepting the offer of the presidentship states in his wire of to-day from Salem:—

"Grateful thanks in obeying country's mandate in fear and anxious diffidence. I respectfully implore Reception Committee unanimous kindness and cooperation without which harmony and success in congress is impossible."

COLONEL WEDGWOOD.

CONGRESS DEPUTATION TO WAIT ON HIM.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, Oct. 16.

It has been decided at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Reception Committee that a deputation consisting of Seth Samanlall, Chairman and Dr. Munjee, Secretary, should wait upon Colonel Wedgwood at Bombay to accord him cordial reception.

THE SWARAJ SABHA.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL ASPECT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As the validity of the recent changes in the constitution of the Swaraj Sabha (till lately the All-India Home Rule League) has been questioned by some gentlemen, may I crave the hospitality of your columns to state the facts relating to these changes?

According to the rules of the All-India Home Rule League the Central Council of the League could, by a majority of three-fourths make alterations in the constitution. This constitution was adopted in Calcutta in December 1917. The general body of the members, with whom the ultimate decision lay, delegated their undoubted power to change the constitution to the Central Council, but restricted its use by that Council to such cases only where there was a three-fourth majority. The members of the League did not and could not thereby abdicate all authority over the constitution of the League. Nor had the three-fourth majority any reference to them. This constitution was subsequently altered and the changes were recorded in the minute book. They were not printed and the minute book was lost during a fire which occurred at the office of the Bombay Branch of the League. We have thus unfortunately no authentic record of the latest constitution and have to fall back upon the Calcutta constitution. So far as I remember, however, the rule about the change in the constitution had remained unchanged.

A meeting of the Central Council of the League was held in Bombay on the 28th July last. Among the items on the agenda was the revision of the constitution. The Council considered this appointed a sub-committee consisting of Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Mr. M. R. Jayaker and the General Secretaries to draw up a draft constitution. The Council further directed that a general meeting of the members of the League be held in Calcutta, about the time the Congress held its special sessions, for the express purpose of considering the report of the sub-committee and of revising the constitution. This general meeting was convened for the 4th September and the only item on the agenda was the revision of the constitution. Unfortunately the sub-committee appointed to revise the constitution could not meet prior to the general meeting. As one of the secretaries, however, I circulated a draft constitution amongst the members of the sub-committee a few days before the meeting. The general meeting was held in Calcutta on the 4th September and this draft was considered. The name of the League was altered and the objects were changed. Mr. Jinnah was not present at the meeting. At a subsequent adjourned meeting held in Calcutta Mr. Jinnah was present and he raised a number of objections. The president, Mr. M. K. Gandhi, overruled his objections and held that the meeting was properly constituted and was fully competent to change the constitution. He further held that the changes in the name and the objects were perfectly valid. The rest of the constitution could not be considered by the meeting owing to lack of time. Mr. M. A. Jinnah suggested that it would be desirable if the whole constitution was referred back to the sub-committee previously appointed and that the sub-committee's report was considered at another general meeting of the members to be held in Bombay, when the necessary changes in the constitution could be made. Mr. Jinnah's suggestion was eventually adopted. The sub-committe considered the matter and submitted a report which was unanimous except for the proposed change in the objects. This report was published in some newspapers and was considered at the general meeting of the members held on the 3rd October in Bombay. After prolonged discussion the objects, as recommended by a majority of the sub-committee, were adopted by a two-thirds majority.

In the course of this discussion and after, two objections were raised by Mr. Jinnah. He first repeated his objection, taken and overruled in Calcutta, that the general body of members had no power to change the constitution and that only the Central Council could do so. Apart from the merits of this point, I may mention that the Central Council itself had referred the matter to the general meeting in Calcutta. I may also draw attention to the fact that the subsequent general meeting called in Bombay was held at Mr. Jinnah's own suggestion for the express purpose of revising the constitution. But, in any event, the general body of the members of the League are the paramount authority in all matters concerning the League and its constitution and they could not divest themselves of that authority by delegating their power, in a restricted form, to the Central Council. The second objection raised was with reference to the size of the majority. It was stated that there must be a three-fourths majority for any change in the existing constitution. The rule about a three-fourths majority applied only to the Central Council and there was no warrant for applying it to the general meeting. Even a bare majority of the members, as the president held, was sufficient. As a matter of fact there was a very substantial majority.—Yours, etc.

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU,
Joint General Secretary,
Swaraj Sabha.

Allahabad, Oct. 14.

Official & Personal.

The "New Empire" is in a position to write that Sir Sankaran Nair has been offered and has practically accepted first presidentship of the Reformed Madras Legislative Council.

"THE TIMES" ON LORD CURZON'S POLICY.

"NOT ONLY NEW BUT IMPRACTICABLE."

"IMPERILLING STABILITY BRITISH RULE IN INDIA."

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 14.
Recd. 3-30 p.m., Oct. 16.

"The Times" in the course of a leading article on Lord Curzon's speech at the Central Asian Society says that the theory that Britain while claiming no preferential rights as to police half dozen Asiatic countries is not only new, but is impracticable. So long as the British flag is flying at many points, where it has no business to be, the alarming policy advocated by the Foreign Secretary will bring not peace but sword. We are imperilling the stability of British rule in India by superfluous responsibilities we are assuming elsewhere in Asia and it is time to put into practice. Lord Curzon's dictum, with which we entirely concur, that the British Empire "cannot be further expanded"

THE STRIKE DEADLOCK.

(Continued from previous page.)

pital; and another anna from Hospital to Fort. He informs me that he has had to pay three annas from Mazagon to the Docks because the Company has stopped issuing transfer tickets instead of one anna. Both of us got into the same car at J. J. Hospital to Fort. This was car No. 73. In this car one woman asked for a ticket to the market. The conductor gave her a ticket for Pydhownie without telling her that she could not get a transfer. Fortunately she asked the man:—"Is this car going to Market." He replied:—"You are going to Market. Get down at Pydhownie and go to Market." "But can I go with this ticket?" "No." "Then give me back my money or a ticket for Market." The conductor returned the money and rudely asked her to leave the car. The tickets are clipped but they do not indicate "whence" or "whereto."

Another case was that of a child. He wanted the child to pay one anna saying that no half-anna tickets can be issued. The lad was told to pay one anna or leave the car. The child left with his mother.

At Victoria Terminus one man got into this car. He had come from some other car with enclosed ticket A/r 709126. He complained that he came from Market and was given a ticket which he was told was a transfer ticket. He was turned out of the car. As he was going I asked him for his ticket.

Several men were refused transfer tickets causing disputes and delays.

These breaches of the agreement call for serious notice from the Corporation.—Yours, etc.

(Sd.) JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

"THE BUREAUCRATIC" DIRECTORS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is all very good that those responsible for the management of the Tramway Company should strain their nerve to break the bone of the strike by engaging inexperienced persons to drive and conduct trams. But there seems to be no reason why the public besides being inconvenienced should also be put to loss. The new conductors refuse to give transfer tickets and the passenger has to spend double and treble the usual and authorised fare. Our Corporation, ever busy with its debates, some of them almost juvenile and insipid, does not seem to take cognisance of the fact that there is a strike on, and has not so far interested itself with the question of the convenience of the public for whom the service is intended. The Tramway Company cannot expect the public to show the least sympathy in its hour of trouble because the high handed way in which even the most respectable of our people have sometimes been treated, on the strength of the laws and bye laws of the company, is too fresh in the minds of the people to induce them to stretch the hand of help to the bureaucratic Directors and Managers of the Tramway Service. Can we sue the Company for the illegitimate fares they take?—Yours, etc.

V. C. SHROFF.

Bombay, Oct. 15.

"ADVOCATE'S" INCORRECT STATEMENT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have the honour to ask you kindly to publish in a prominent position in your issue of Monday morning a correction to an unauthorised statement which appeared in the "Advocate of India" yesterday evening.

2. The taskwork telegraph peons in Bombay get:—

(a) Subsistance allowance of Rs. 13/8 per mensem

(b) Taskwork:—7 pies per message on foot. 5 pies per message on bicycle

(c) House-rent Rs. 7 per mensem.

(a) & (b) Were known to the staff before going on strike

(c) Appeared in a recent Government Resolution.

I have the honour to be
Sir,
Your Most Obedient Servant,
(Sd.) H. A. SAMS.
Postmaster General Bombay.

Bombay, Oct. 17.

ALIGARH COLLEGE.

SITUATION "EXTREMELY GRAVE."

PRINCIPAL'S APPEAL TO PARENTS

(Associated Press.)

ALIGARH, Oct. 15.

Principal Ziauddin of the M. A. O. College has addressed a letter to parents informing them of the present critical situation in the College and strongly appealing to them to help him.

The Principal has declared the situation extremely grave and requested parents to come to Aligarh and take charge of their sons and relatives.

The following resolutions have been passed by students:—

The meeting of students of the Aligarh College strongly condemns the attitude adopted by the British Government towards Turkey; secondly, heartily approves of the suggestions made by the Khilafat Committee; thirdly, strongly urges the Trustees to stop receiving the aid and disaffiliate the College from Government and University; fourthly, if the Trustees don't agree to this by 29th October, students will employ means in their power to turn the College into a national organisation under the Khilafat Committee to train young men in Khilafat work and will refuse any connection with Government's chartered University; fifthly, requests all title-holders among the staff to renounce titles and resign honorary Government posts and calls upon Government scholarship-holders to refuse to accept scholarships and in case of their refusing to do so, boycott them and help needy students with scholarships.

TAFF URGED TO FOLLOW FOUNDER' POLICY.

(Associated Press.)

ALIGARH, Oct. 15.

The Principal of the Aligarh M.A.O. College denies the report that some members of the staff of the Aligarh College have accepted the programme of Non-Cooperation and notified the Principal about their intention to resign, and says the staff unanimously support the policy of the Trustees.

The College Syndicate in its special and emergent meeting have resolved that the Principal should communicate the Founder' policy to the staff and carry out the said policy in such a manner as he considers best under the circumstances and it expects the staff to loyally cooperate with the Principal and give their support in carrying out the said policy. Further the principal is assured that he will have the fullest support of the Syndicate in carrying out the policy, which has been enunciated on vari[illegible] important occasions since the foundation of the institution and which was clearly set forth in an address presented to Lord Lytton, then Viceroy, in 1877.

A Lahore telegram dated October 16, states:—Pandit Malaviya is indisposed and has cancelled all his engagements. He is taking complete rest for a few days.

PRESSED LABOUR AND A BLACKER HORROR.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You have reported the use of pressed labour for the Viceroy's shooting trip. Have you ever attended or received any reports about marriages, burra Lat Sahebs' visits, installations, and similar functions in Indian States? Do you not know that on such occasions hundreds of poor villagers with their carts and bullocks, *gavlis* with their cattle, carpenters smiths, masons and other humble village artisans with their tools, are compelled to be in attendance days in advance, are kept hanging about for several days more after the event, and are only allowed to return to their village homes when the people in authority have slept off the orgies and excesses of the period and are in a fit condition to resume ordinary administrative duties again? And do you not know. further, that the portion of these humble people throughout this "splendid time" is invariably starvation and vigils, long hours, endless fatigue and broken bones? They are to be deemed lucky indeed if the memory of the grand occasion is not rubbed into their poor carcases as with salt by an extra cess, for God only knows how many years after!

And that reminds me. Will the new Finance Minister take a tip from me? The new reforms must be suitably inaugurated; the Duke of Connought this cold weather and the Prince of Wales the next—as well as the flights of globe-trotters following in their wake—must be lodged and dined, toasted and entertained and taken round. India, this land of ancient hospitality and Oriental courtesy, this land of diamonds and pearls, emerald and ruby and ivory, this renowned home of saffron and sandalwood, the Raja and the Elephant, must of course do all the oriental honours to such distinguished guests, and put her best foot forward. . . It will cost a pretty penny. . . Yes, I have it! Our Finance Minister has only to take a leaf out of the immemorial financial customs of Indian States India; let him impose an extra pice of land revenue in British India and an additional 5 per cent. on the tributes from the Indian States—say, for the next twenty years or so, and the problem is solved!

But to leave the future alone, and return to my subject. Journalistic flunkeys and aristocratic artists scent such occasions from afar, rush up to the feasts of colour and the crowded tableaux of oriental magnificence, and paint historical canvases, colossal portraits, and dainty souvenirs, and report endless columns of silly waste and vainglorious inanities. Even books are compiled, on art paper and fully illustrated, perpetuating the "official" and only authentic view of these memorable events. And these characteristically veracious records go round the world and keep up the stupid tradition of the "Immemorial East," the "wealth of Ormuzd and of "Inde," of the changeless East unashamed in its barbarian splendour and vulgarity. . . . Why will not some of our "national" journalists photographers and artists go to such functions on their own, and leaving the official programme severely alone, and working unobserved and uncared for behind the scenes and amongst the masses whose dumb sufferings are the scaffolding whereon these displays are staged, give us, instead, austerely truthful pen-pictures and life-histories, realistic snapshots and cinema-films unadorned and unvarnished, without even a peroration or a moral, simply recording the hard facts, only the facts, and all the facts of these brave tamashas in their naked horrors?

The pure and sacred light of publicity, trimmed, fed and focused by sterling philanthropy or a genuine love of man our brother and fellow creature, is all that is wanted in this twentieth century to shame out of existence these inhuman brutalities and heartless tyrannies.

Important as would be the ending once for all of this immemorial custom of pressed labour, I am writing this letter to point out that there is something else even more sinister, the ending of which by all means open to us, within the present generation if not the present decade, is even more urgent. Time was when the big *bahadurs* of the East India Company and the Queen's Empire were as checks and chastisers of our Rajas and Nawabs. They thought it part of their duty and their trust, their honour and their *abru*, to keep these Rajas and Nawabs in order, and performed these delicate duties according to their own dim lights. But that was long long ago. Gradually our rulers have become orientalised and acclimatised. Their love of personal irresponsible power and their sympathy for it by whomsoever ex[illegible]ised, have grown. The old race of our ignorant but honest *bahadurs*—the Queen's men—has died out, and the *Gadi* is now filled by our latter-day tin-gods. It is difficult to give a date to a process. But it seems that the transformation was complete by the time of Lord Curzon the Viceroy and Lady Curzon the Vicereine. And ever since then there has been an unholy alliance between our Rajas and Nawabs on the one hand and these foreign godlings on the other. Time was when the forces of imitation propelled excellent ideas, laws, customs, and institutions from British India into the Indian States. But the tide has turned long since. Now British India is the imitator; the Indian States are the teacher. The more time-worn and oppresive a custom, the more readily it is being admired and adapted into British India from the Indian States. It is this reactionary trend—this unholy alliance between the Rajas and the district officers, that requires to be thoroughly exposed and ended by all the means in our power, as soon as possible.—Yours, etc.,

CITIZEN.

SCHOOLS AND NON-COOPERATION.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Oct. 16.

In opening the fourth session of the Head Masters' Conference at the Hindu High School, Triplicane, the Hon. Mr. Grieve, Director of Public Instruction, said that he was perfectly confident that their schools could not be emptied by insidious disease of Non-Cooperation. He was sure that this Presidency could count on sound commonsense of its school masters. He appealed to all headmasters to use their influence, both within and without their schools, to promote true understanding of reforms and to imbue those with whom they came in contact with the spirit of moderation and loyal co-operation. With the establishment of district educational councils, with the transfer of the portfolio of Education to Indian Minister, there was great scope for the spirit of loyal co-operation. There were opportunities unnumbered for headmasters and educationists to use their influence in order to promote expansion and working of education along lines which would lead to the best interests of India.

A NON-COOPERATOR'S SECOND THOUGHT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 14.

Mr. A. C. Banerjee, Barrister, one of the signatories to the manifesto, by which he withdrew his candidature for the Bengal Council, writes:—The Manifesto was the result of a discussion which took place at a conference at which opinion was sharply divided with regard to the question of boycotting the Legislative Councils. I and others were opposed to giving wide berth to the reformed Councils as contemplated by Mr. Gandhi's Congress resolution. It was however, suggested that a vigorous campaign should be carried on in the country with a view to reverse Mr. Gandhi's resolution at the next Congress and that in the meantime every effort should be made to return to the Councils illiterate men, so that while sending undeserving men we may not send undesirable men to represent us on the Councils. It appears that nothing is intended to be done in these two respects. Having obtained signatures of those who were wholly opposed to Mr. Gandhi's resolution, things are allowed to drift. It seems they are overawed by agitation which is carried on by Non-cooperators. This I did not express from the stalwarts whose lead it is ordinarily a pleasure to follow. In these circumstances I feel that if I am to be honest to myself and act up to my conviction I can only do so by withdrawing my name from the manifesto.

In conclusion Mr. Bannerjee says:—I say, are we by practising Non-cooperation to lapse into political somnolence and become veritable lotus eaters? Cooperation as distinguished from Mr. Gandhi's non-cooperation, does not mean keeping foreign beaurocracy in countenance in all that they do. If they are with us we cooperate with them. If they are against us we fight them and who will deny that fighting in political life adds to the strength of the fighter just as wrestling adds to the strength of the wrestlers. Besides, a daily stand up fight with an alien beaurocracy, with all its fault and follies, regularly and relentlessly exposed, will as an educative factor be no mean gain to the country. The report of our Council proceedings will no doubt be carefully read by the public and if our representatives there put up a fearless fight the proceedings by themselves are sure to prove a healthy educative factor to our fellow citizens. Will not that by itself be a great gain?

BARODA STATE.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

The ruler of Baroda has from time to time taken steps to increase the material prosperity of the people, still the economic condition of the State is not satisfactory. The income of the people of the State is very low. The average income per head of population is Rs. 45 per year. "In these days of high prices, it is impossible that a man can maintain his physical efficiency on this income. There must be thousands of men who must be underfed and under-clothed, and who must be eking out a miserable existence."

In the circumstances it is not at all surprising that the vitality of the people should be very low. The death rate is much higher than in most of the European countries, and the expectation of life is about 26 as against 51 in Sweden, 50 in Denmark, 48 in Holland, 47 in Belgium, 45 in France and 44 in England.

Though Baroda is much ahead of British India in literacy, still only 18 per cent. of males and 2.1 per cent. of females are literate.

OLD INDUSTRIES KILLED.

The old industries have been completely killed by the unrestricted competition of foreign goods, and the new ones, recently introduced, are still in embargo. The people have been thrown on agriculture, and it is calculated that about 66 per cent. of the people depend upon it for their maintenance. But, about three-fourths of the territories are liable to draught at certain intervals; holdings of cultivators are small, and the fields scattered. They have not full complement of cattle and implements, nearly half of them are very inferior. Most of the cultivators are indebted, carrying a load that crushes them.

COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY.

Such a state of affairs has always been causing anxiety to the Maharaja who in 1918 appointed a Committee to find out how the State could be made prosperous and how material resources could be developed.

The Committee went not only into the agricultural and industrial problems, but also educational and sanitary subjects, because for an orderly economic progress, two conditions are absolutely necessary:—(1) the people must be educated and (2) they must be healthy and must live in sanitary surroundings. "Unless these conditions are fulfilled there can never be any hope of a stable and abiding civilization. It is almost impossible to teach even the rudiments of any Art, Science, Trade or Industry to an illiterate population. Nor could their efficiency as workmen ever increase so long as they live in insanitary conditions and fall an easy prey to disease," asserts the Committee.

COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The Committee's report is an interesting document, and contains many suggestions for the economic development of the State. The aim of education, asserts the Committee, should be to train boys for some vocation suited to their condition in life. Therefore, the present system must be partitioned into two main sections—rural and urban. In the rural schools, rural problems should be given preference. The rural teachers should be given such training as would enable them to guide and advise the people on matters social industrial, and economic. In urban schools topics relating to urban life may be introduced. Teachers should have a special course in municipal life and some one art or handicraft. Teachers as a class should be better paid. It is impossible to expect good work from them on the present meagre scale of salaries.

The sanitation of the State must be improved, and few model villages should be built. The Committee recommends organizing exhibitions, demonstrations, lectures etc., calculated to awaken the sanitary conscience of the people.

The Committee puts forth many interesting suggestions for increasing the productivity of the soil etc., which may be dealt with separately.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN AGREEMENT

PROBABILITY OF ACCEPTANCE BY PEOPLE.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 16.

The "Pioneer's" Cairo correspondent writes.—Matters appear to be progressing quite satisfactorily in regard to the acceptance of the basis on which it is proposed to make an agreement between Great Birtain and Egypt. A meeting of members of the Legislative Assembly, which was unofficially convened for the purpose of discussing the question with the Egyptian delegation, was held last week and it approved for all practical purposes unanimously the proposed terms. Since then, members of Provincial Councils and notables of the Provinces have been invited to Cairo for the same object and in every case they have signified their confidence in the delegation and their approval in the principle of the basis of the agreement.

POST AND TELEGRAPHS SUPERIOR SERVICES

REVISION OF PAY SANCTIONED.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Oct. 16.

The Government of India are pleased to pass the following orders revising the pay and allowances of the officers of the 2nd division of the superior traffic engineering and technical branches of the Department of Posts and Telegraphs:—

(1) With effect from the 27th September, 1920, the date of receipt of the Secretary of State's sanction, the scale of pay for these three services is raised from Rs. 300-20-600 to Rs. 350-20-550-30-700. No special concession of retrospective effect has been considered necessary in view of the fact that the pay of these officers was revised so recently as the 1st March, 1919.

(2) Officers will be brought on to the new scale at the point corresponding to the grade in the old scale now occupied by them.

(3) These officers are also granted, with effect from the 1st May, 1920, house-rent allowances at the rates sanctioned for Deputy Superintendents in the resolution of the Department of Commerce, No. 2754, dated the 5th June, 1920.

(4) Officers of the superior engineering and technical branches are granted the same local allowances as are at present drawn under appendix 1 of Volume 2 of the Telegraph Manual by the officers of the superior traffic branch 2nd division. Those officers of the superior engineering and technical branches 2nd division, who are at present drawing local allowances in accordance with appendix 1 of volume 2 of the Telegraph Manual, will, however, continue to draw these allowances until they are transferred when their reliefs will be brought on to the general scale now sanctioned. The total ultimate cost involved in these proposals is Rs. 64,800 per annum.

TELEPHONE OPERATORS.

The Government of India are also pleased to sanction the following revised scales of pay for telephone operators with effect from the 1st December, 1919:—

8 senior grade operators on Rs. 100-5-130, 208 operators on Rs. 50-3-95-5-100, efficiency bar at the Rs. 80 stage. The orders conveyed in paragraphs 2, 4 and 5 of the resolution in this department No. 6458 dated 23rd September 1920 apply also in the case of officials dealt with in present resolution.

LATE S. RAMANUJAM

ANNUITY TO WIDOW AND PARENT

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Oct. 16.

At a meeting of the Senate of the Madras University, Mr. G. A. Natesan moved the following resolution:—

Sanction be accorded to the Syndicate to purchase with approval of Government from the widow of the late S. Rammanujam, F.R.S., copyright of the latter's works by payment to her for life from vacating lectures account of an annuity at the rate of twenty rupees per month on her transferring all her rights in Mr. Ramanujam's manuscripts and copyrights in his publication unconditionally and handing over the manuscripts to the University.

The Hon. Mr. Grieve, on behalf of Government, made a statement to the effect that he had been asked by the Hon. Mr. Lionel Davidson, who though he had intended to be present at the meeting was unavoidably absent, to say that the local Government had addressed the Government of India and Secretary of State, requesting the grant of two annuities one to the parent of the late professor and other to the widow. The Local Government had also approved of the proposals of the Director of Public Instruction to grant suitable scholarships to the late professor's brothers.

The proposition, being then put to the vote, was unanimously carried.

Another resolution according sanction for a course of six special university lectures on special philosophy to be delivered in Madras in November 1920 by Professor John Stuart Mackensie, LL.D., formerly Professor of Logic and Philosophy in the University College, South Wales, was also passed.

The Hon. Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Iyer moved the following resolution:—

The Senate are of opinion that the time has come when the increasing demands for liberal education to this Presidency should be met by establishing more universities and by redistribution of territorial areas of the existing university so as to provide as far as practicable at least one university for each principal linguistic area within the Presidency.

Mr. C. Ramalinga Reddy moved an amendment that the following be added to the proposition at the end:—"and that the establishment of a university for Andhras should be taken in hand without further delay," which was accepted by Mr. Seshagiri Iyer.

The resolution, being put to the vote, was carried.

INDIAN STUDENTS TO ENGLAND.

A Press Note states:—

It has been brought to the notice of Government that Indian students proceeding to England are in the habit of ignoring the local Advisory Committees for Indian Students and of relying solely upon letters of recommendation from officials. Such letters may be very useful to them as introductions, etc., but, unless they apply to the Advisory Committee before they leave India there is every possibility of their arriving in England without the necessary certificates which they could easily have obtained if they had previously consulted the Secretary of the Committee. Naturally the Advisory Committees are in possession of information which is not generally available. His Excellency the Governor in Council is accordingly pleased to direct that Government Officers should do everything in their power to induce students from this Presidency intending to visit England to apply to the Bombay Provincial Advisory Committee for Indian students going to England for the necessary information.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 18TH OF OCTOBER, 1920.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTIN.

At His Lordship's Bungalow.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES

941-17—Payne and Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Yusuffally Ibrahimji and ors, Merwanji K and Co, Little and Co, Part heard.

BEFORE THE HON MR. JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court No. 46.

FOR EXPARATE DECREE

3399-19—Bagh N and Co. Natha Rangji a firm v Premji Cursondas a firm, Tyabji D and Co.

FOR CONSENT ORDER.

473-18—Moti and Devi, Tyabally Abdulally Havelliwalla v Abdulally Karimbhaiji Havelliwalla and ors, Khandvalla and Co, Moti and Devi, Edg G W and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSE.

2226-20—Payne and Co, Abdul Hoosein Tyabally v D Chimanlal and Co a firm, Mehta L and Co, Part heard from 15-10-20.

LONG CAUSE.

2316-20—Mehta L and Co, A M Sawliwalla and Co a firm v Gordhandas Gokuldas and anr, Amar and Mang, As para Third, As per J O 14-10-20.

LONG CAUSES.

1124-20—Capt and V, Esufalli Adamji and ors v Rustomji Dinshawji Billimoria, Shamrao M and H.

BEFORE THE HON. MR JUSTICE KAJIJI

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR DISMISSAL.

3094-19—Merwanji K and Co, Ramjitlal Ramsarup a firm v Chaturbhuj Cheehani and anr, Tyabji D and Co, As per J Order 9-10-20.

FOR EXPARTE DECREE

3637-19—Purnanand and Club, Sukhlal Monji v Vrajlal Mahipatram, Amin and D.

1448-20—Daph F and D, Vithaldas Motiram v Bakshabhai Tahirally Sepoy, Moti & D.

FOR CONSENT DECREE

478-18—Capt and V, Sadulakhan Dowlatkhan Shahier v Kubambi and ors, Dhaggasi and Co, Dikshit M and Co, Capt and V, Purnanand and Club.

3595-19—Bagslow G W and Co, Sale Mahomed Haji Mahomed v Ebrahim Haji Ahmed and ors, Edg G W and Co, Mancherhaw and Mana, Ard H D and Co.

SUIT FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

I. LONG CAUSES

1265-19—Capt and V, Jaffer Mahomed Haji Bachoovaraya v Mistri Subhan Vasir, Rustomji and G, Part heard.

SHORT CAUSE.

1075-20—Sabnis and Gore, Abdul Tyeb v Shaik Sarafally v Messrs Hill Sawyer and Co a firm, Mer K and Co.

533-20—Unwalla P and P, Ranchoddas Narotamdas a firm v Gulabchand Gopaldas, Khandvalla and Co.

A AFTER THE APPELLATE COURT WORK IS OVER.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE FAWCETT.

In the Division Court No. 49.

FOR DISPOSAL OF COURT.

J J Suit No 10-20—Re Khan Bahadur Hormusji Maneckji Bhimdiwalla deceased— Mer K and Co, Bai Pirojbai widow and ors, Nanabhoy Hormasji Bhimdiwalla, Kanga and S, Forbes Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

SHORT CAUSES.

1346-20—Mehta L and Co, Jamnadas Ramdas v Lakhmichand Chunilal and ors, Dastur and Co, N C Dalal, Bagh N and Co.

1412-20—Tyabji D and Co, Laiminarayon Badhakisoon a firm v Pandurang Ramji Bhusari Kantolker, Malvi M B and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

1302-20—Capt and V, Navibai widow v Bhagtabai, Khandvalla and Co.

1360-20—Ard H D and Co, Nowroji Merwanji Mody v Hormusji Cursetji Ghadiali, M B Chethia.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

In Re Indian Arb Act IX of 1899—Mehta L and Co, Shivji Poonja v Punjabhai Jasraj and Co a firm, Amar and Mang, As per J Order 4-9-20.

1714-18—Sham M and H, Jamnadas Harakji and Co a firm v Narandas Dwarkadas a firm, Mehta L and Co, As per J Order 26-3-20.

945-20—Ramdin and Co, Abdul Latiff Usman v Uttamlal Maneckial a firm, Dharamsi and Co, As per J Order 2-10-20.

1347-20—Sabnis and Gore, Akberally Valjee Sutarwalla v Mahomed Hemraj, Amar and Mang, As per J Order 8-9-20.

1135-18—Mulji and Tha, Madhao v Dipchand Chotmal and ors, Shroff and V, Kharas and Co.

1759-19—Khandvalla and Co, Maganlal Dulebhbhai Desai v Peerbhoy Adamjee Pirbhoy and anr, Ard H D and Co.

1741-19—Purnanand and Club, Bhugwandas Dayal v Dayal Ratansey and ors, Madh K and Ch.

564-18—Payne and Co, Mathuradas Goculdas v The Bombay Cotton Exchange Co Ltd and ors, Matu J and M.

531-19—Moti and Devi, Kalyanchand Sobhagchand a firm v Bhogilal Premchand and anr, Jam B and D.

956-19—Pandia and Co, Sha Harilal Damodhardas v Jamsetji Hormusji Patell and ors, Mer K and Co, Hiralal Th and Co, N C Dalal.

1219-20—Matu J and M, Mahomedally Abdulji Chhagan v A Hussonally and Co a firm, Chitnis M and K.

818-19—Matu J and M, Mahomedally Ismail Dharamsey v Joosub Peerbhoy Hassam.

935-18—Dubash and Co, Joovanmal Poonamchand v Hajarimal Kapurchand firm and anr, Khandvalla and Co.

1249-19—Mehta L and Co, M A Patheria v Ikegania and Ohta a firm, Mer K and Co.

SEGREGATION IN E. AFRICA.

ENFORCEMENT GAZETTED

VICEROY'S INTERVENTION URGED

Following cables dated 15th October have been received from East Africa:—

It is understood that the proceeds of the sale of plots of Hon. Mr. Visram have been stopped by Government under segregation rules and that as a protest Mr. Visram and two Indian members of the District Committee are resigning their seats. Strong protest from India against segregation is necessary. East African Indian Congress is fixed for middle of November. Mr. Visram has been offered chairmanship of the Reception Committee. Mr B. N. Anantani has returned from India with Calcutta Congress message.

The Indian Association East Africa has cabled to the Viceroy:

Enforcement racial segregation based on Simpson's scheme gazetted. Goes so far as including even private freehold land, resulting restriction sale land belonging to the Hon. Visram on Mombasa Island for European residence only. Other Asian owned lands affected. Indian Association respectfully urges His Excellency to represent to India office. Failing remedy bitter irreconcileable discontent amongst peaceful lawabiding community bound to follow.

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COMING CENSUS

SCHEDULES FOR INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Oct. 16.

In connection with the census of 1911 a special industrial schedule was prescribed for enumeration of persons working in the industrial establishment employing at least 20 persons and published with the Home Department resolution, dated 28th July, 1910. On the present occasion the extent and scope of this special census have been increased. The census will include all establishments employing 10 or more persons and two schedules have been drawn up showing (a) the particulars of direction and of superior staff together with details regarding power employed and (in textile establishments) number of looms at work, and (b) information regarding inferior staff of workmen skilled and unskilled. These schedules will be placed in the hands of Agents or Managers of establishments at least one month before the date fixed by local Governments for their return and they will be filled up with reference to conditions on some normal working day during that month. The information contained in schedules will be used for the purposes of census only and will be treated as strictly confidential, the schedules being destroyed as soon as the census is over. The schedules are published for general information together with a list of the main industries for which they will be issued. The principal tables in which it is proposed to embody the information thus received are being notified separately along with other tables.

The Bengal Government will have the discretion to add to the list of industries any others for which they consider it desirable that this information should be collected.

S. S. ANGORA.

ALL PASSENGERS RESCUED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 17.

Passengers of the B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Angora, which went aground at Hooghly Point on Thursday shortly after 12 noon, left the vessel that night with the help of the Company's launches and landed not far from the steamer. Remainder of the passengers were brought up yesterday afternoon by an inland steamer to Outram Ghat, where they disembarked.

From the reports it appears that the safety of the steamer is causing much anxiety. Mails were removed on Thursday night and brought by a launch to the Port, while mails for England left by a special train for Bombay. On Thursday, the Company despatched a fleet of cargo boats to Hooghly Point and unloading work was immediately taken in hand for the purpose of lightening the vessel. So far as reports go, it appears that while the vessel was proceeding up the river on Thursday about noon, she came to grief at Hooghly Point, swerving round and running on to a bank about half of fore. Part is resting on the bank with bow on paddy fields. Remainder of the vessel is in 86 feet of water. Strenuous efforts have been made by the Port Commissioner's tug rescue to get her off, but as the tides are only 18 feet 3 inches, the position was very unfavourable to take her off.

The vessel was formerly an oil-driven boat and was converted to coal fuel. It is one of the best running vessel in the East.

PARTABGARH KISANS' GRIEVANCES.

PTS. MALAVIYA'S AND NEHRU'S ADVICE.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 16.

In connection with the reported grievances of Kisans in Partabgarh district, Pandits Madan Mohan Malaviya and Motilal Nehru stopped at the railway station and they spoke to the tenants exhorting them to be patient, never to do any improper act and never to submit to illegal acts of zamindars and taluqdars. They promised Kisans that justice would be done to them. They were to pay nothing but rent to the landholders.

The Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Mehta, is enquiring into the grievances.

WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Oct. 16.

Information is again incomplete from Kashmir. The western disturbance is apparently passing away eastwards. Rainfall has been local in Lower Burma, Kashmir, Bombay Deccan, while a few falls have occurred in Assam, North-west Frontier. Cherat reports half an inch. Temperature has begun to fall in the North-west Frontier Province and the Punjab:

Forecast:—No large change.

PANIPAT MAULVIS' CASE.

(Associated Press.)

ROHTAK, Oct. 15.

The hearing was resumed to-day of the Panipat Maulvis' case. Accused Laquala read out a lengthy written statement. When asked to cross-examine, he said he would do so on the day of the judgment.

Maulvi Safi Iqbal read out his written statement, most of which was identical with the statement of the other accused. In answer to the Court, the accused said he would not produce any defence.

The public Prosecutor then addressed his arguments and the judgment was reserved.

Another fatal motor accident took place opposite western gate of Fort St. George on Friday, when the car of Mr. P. R. Rama Iyer, Printer, Publisher and Bookseller, collided with a *jatka* whose shaft pierced the chauffeur resulting in his immediate death.

EXPORT OF WHEAT.

HYDERABAD CITIZEN'S PROTEST.

(Associated Press.)

HYDERABAD (SIND), Oct. 16.

At a meeting called by the Citizens' Association, a resolution was passed, emphatically protesting against the Government's recent decision to export wheat and requesting Indian merchants and zamindars not to sell grains to such firms exporting grains outside India.

A clause asking Government to take action, was voted against by the meeting, being regarded as inconsistent with Non-Co operation.

"DANGEROUS."

WHY EXPORT MUST BE STOPPED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 16.

The "New Empire" this evening, in the course of a leading article says the threatened export of wheat will breed discontent and will be particularly liable to distortion among illiterate masses. Provision export reveals itself as dangerous and productive of widespread unrest.

NEW COUNCILS.

MRS BESANT'S HALLUCINATION

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Oct. 15.

Mrs. Besant, addressing a public meeting at the Gokhale Hall on Non-Cooperation said that only by means of cooperation and cooperation alone could India gain Self-Rule, a thing the country so earnestly longed for. It might be said that the Congress having accepted Mr. Gandhi's resolution on Non Cooperation it was the bounden duty of the people of India to give effect to that resolution, but the speaker would submit that the representative character of the Congress would be superseded by that of the reformed Councils though for the time being the Congress was fairly representative of India all considered and when new Councils come into being their representative character would be even more. The speaker said in fact, by working in Councils and by availing themselves of every new power given to them, Indians could surely bring about elevation of India to the position of a self-governing country in every sense of the word

GAZETTE OF INDIA

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Oct. 16.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. M. Coode, Director Telegraph Engineering, retires from service.

Mr. H. O. Malan, I.C.S., is placed on special duty under Director-General, Post and Telegraphs.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Major H. N. Young, Supply and Transport, becomes Lt.-Colonel.

Capt. H. V. C. Lynch-Staunton, 1/124th Baluchis is promoted Major.

Lt.-Col. W. Lethbridge, I.M.S., is transferred to temporary none-effective list.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. C. Batra, Assistant Engineer is transferred from Nushki extensioon to North-Western Railway.

Mr. P. L. J. Hands is confirmed as District Controller N.-W. Railway.

SIMLA, Oct. 15.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut.-Col. Smith granted leave for five months ond 28 days.

Major D. L. R. Lorimer is posted as Political Agent, Gilgit.

Major R. H. Lee, I.M.S., officiates as Agency Surgeon at Kotah and Jhalawar.

Captain A. E. B. Parsons acts as Political Agent, Chitral.

Lieut.-Col. Stewart officiates as a second class Resident and posted as Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan.

Nawab Sir Meir Shams Shah, Extra Assistant Commissioner in Baluchistan, officiates temporarily in Political Department and is posted as Political Agent, and Deputy Commissioner, Quetta.

Capt. H. W. C. Robson acts as Political Agent, Loralai.

Captain C. G. Snelling, 10th Wellesleys Rifles, placed on special duty under Resident of Mysore.

Major F. Stevenson, I.M.S., is posted as Civil Surgeon, Dera Ismail Khan.

Major R. B. B. Foster, I.M.S., is posted as Joint Civil Surgeon, Peshawar.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Major W. R. G. Atkins is appointed India Research Botanist.

HOME DEPARTMENT (JUDICIAL).

Mr. L. C. Crump, I.C.S., is appointed to act as Additional Judge of Bombay High Court from 24th October to the commencement of next vacation.

Lieut.-Colonel C. J. Windham, Resident at Baroda is proceeding on short leave in November and will succeed Lieut.-Colonel A. D. A. G. Bannerman as Resident Kashmir in February. Lieut.-Colonel D. B. Blakeway is posted as Resident Baroda on return from leave in November. Mr. J. H. Davies, Assistant Political Agent Quetta-Pishin is posted as Assistant Political Agent Kalat.

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RLY. POLICE PERJURY.

HON. MAGISTRATES' STRICTURES,

At the Esplanade Police Court a bench of Honorary Magistrates presided over by Mr. R. S. Pawalla disposed of a case in which Sergeant Symonds of the G. I. P. Railway Police charged Laxminarayen Narayendas, William George Nyss and O. Skinner with committing nuisance and interfering with the comforts of passengers unlawfully, at the Victoria Terminus Station on the 21st September.

It was alleged that Sergeant Symonds saw the three accused committing disturbance on the platform on the day in question about 9 p.m. and / they were arrested immediately.

The case had been heard on two different sittings after which the bench passed the following judgment:—

"The facts of the case as placed before the Court are entirely different and documentary evidence put in by the Railway Police gives a direct lie to the oral evidence given by the Police officers in the witness-box. It appears from the evidence of Dr. Netscher, the House Surgeon, G. T. Hospital that the accused No. 1 was very severely handled and he had injuries on his person which were noticed by the Third Presidency Magistrate four days later. Yet the Police Constable who was sent for by the House Surgeon denies having seen any marks of injuries on the face of the accused No. 1. The fact is that the police acted very high-handedly in this case by arresting the accused No. 1. and his father without any justification and subsequently preferred a charge of disorderly behaviour against the son alone to justify their illegal arrest. The court cannot place any reliance on the evidence of Sergeant Symonds and Constable Narayan Dhaku as they have hopelessly contradicted themselves on all points and the documentary evidence is entirely against them.

The only witness for the prosecution whom the Court believes is the Station Master, but, unfortunately he came on the scene very late and his evidence does not throw much light on the facts of the cases.

The next witness Sub-Inspector Pawskar took much time of the Court by putting forth some clumsy and novel points of law while giving evidence in the box. He investigated the case and he was unable to explain why the accused Nos. 2 and 3 were not charged till the 20th and 21st of September. Such cases are always brought before the Magistrates the very next day and the Sub-Inspector has not satisfied the Court why he took 28 days to bring the accused to Court.

Both witnesses for the accused No. 1. viz:—his father and Ghiwalla are reliable and the Court is well-impressed with their evidence where as Sergeant Kees and Vithal Mahanji witnesses for Nos. 2 and 3 have contradicted the police as well as each other. Both these witnesses, however, support the story of the accused No. 1, that he and his father were the only person arrested by the police on the night of the 13th inst. while Nos. 2 and 3 were at large and were never arrested and taken to chowki.

The Court comes to the conclusion that the accused No. 2 struck accused No. 1 for reason which is the subject matter of another case before the third presidency magistrate. His behavier drew a crowd in which accused No. 3 joined and helped No. 2, to contribute further to the disturbance. The Court is satisfied that accused Nos. 2 and 3 are guilty of committing a breach of Section 120 (C and C) of the Indian Railway Act of 1890 and convicts them and orders them to pay a fine of Rs. 10 each. It appears that whatever accused No. 1, did was done in self-defence. The Court therefore gives him the benefit of the doubt and acquits him.

CALCATTA SHARE MARKET,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 16.

The share market to-day opened firm. Better class of coal shares were in strong inquiry the demand being principally for Barrukurs and Raneegunge. Ghusicks were also in demand but without buyers being able to find scrip. Jute shares opened quiet but towards the close a strong inquiry came up for Howrahs. In the miscellaneous section there was not much business reported, the turnover being small with prices steady. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Adjat 352, Bengal Giridih 25-6, Burrakur 53-4, Raneegunge 69-8.

Jute:—Anglo India 528, Craig 12, Dalhousie 807, Fort Gloster 1,375, Fort William 568, Howrah 66-2, Kamarhatty 1,150, Kanknarrah 847, Reliance 66-4 s.l.,

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Paper 114-8, Bank of Bengal 1,900 s.l., British India Corporation (def) 18-12, Hume Pife 15, British India Tobacco 8, Pioneer Sugar 16-4, Scindia Steam Navigation (Public Auction) 2-8 discount.

Government paper three and half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 56-6 to 56-14 and small lots at Rs. 57 to 57-4. War Bonds (short Loans) 98 to 98-4, 1925 at 97-12 to 98 six half pence and Demand Bills one shilling and 1928 at 98-8 per cent.

Exchange Telegraph Transfers one shilling six half pence ond Demand Bills one shilling six five eight pence.

WILSON COLLEGE AUTOCRACY

PAST STUDENTS' PROTEST,

A public meeting of past students of the Wilson College was held on Friday, evening at the Hall of the Marwadi Vidyalaya to protest against the compulsory Bible teaching at the College and to condemon the action of the Principal, who has rusticated eleven students including three ladies, who waited upon him in a deputation to represent the grievances of other students, Mr. N. N. Lalla, Principal, Marwadi Vidyalaya, presided.

Mr. Lalla in his opening remarks observed that the authorities of Wilson College had been taking harder and harder steps to compel the students to give up their principles and it agrieved him immensely. He knew agrieved people had a right to appoint a deputation to represent their feelings to the authorities concerned, and it was so done by the Wilsonians. But the principal who was approached by the deputation had taken up a very strange attitude which they had met there to condemn. If the principal disapproved of the action of the students and wanted to punish them for that it would have been better for him to have punished all the students of the College. The speaker could not follow the line of the Principal's reasoning which prompted him to rasticate the eleven students who were sent in a dpeutation by the entire students community. He believed as ambassadors were a sacred body and untouchable by any violent hand, so was a deputation. He could not imagine how the Principal justify the rustication of the deputation of eleven students who approached him because they were called upon to do so by their other brethren.

Mr. S. G. Banker moved the following resolution:—

"This meeting of the past students of the Wilson College condemns the practice to attend Bible classes on penalty of forfeiting their University terms as being repugnant to the students' religions susceptibilities as also to their sense of self-respect as being deliberately calculated to undermine the students' faith and to prosely tise them.

This meeting also condemns the arbitrary action of the Principal in punishing the eleven representatives of the students by refusing to readmit them into his College next term.

Further this meeting deplores the absence from the Grant-in-aid Code, of a conscious clause exempting conscientous objectors from attendings religious lessons in educational institution supported by public funds, though Europeans and Anglo-Indians are protected by a similar dusiaa i protected protected by a similar clause in the Code that applies to them.

Mr. Banker said the resolution was one protesting against a missionary tyranny which should be put down as soon as possible.

Mr. Padbridri who seconded the resolution remarked the least the other fellow students of the College could do for their eleven representatives, was to voluntarily suffer the same punishment as their victimised comrades.

The resolution was carried unanimously, and the meeting dispersed with a vote of thanks to the chair.

IMPERIAL BANK.

GOVERNORS APPOINTED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 16.

The Governor General-in-Council has nominated the following gentlemen not being officers of Government to be Governors of the Imperial Bank of India on and from date on which the Imperial Bank of India Act 1920 comes into force, namely the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Wachha, Mr. Maneckji Byramji Dadabhoy, the Hon. Sir Rajendra Mukerji and the Hon. Rao Bahadur S. R. M. Annamalai Chettiar.

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NAGPUR CONGRESS.

The General Secretary of the Reception Committee writes:—

A general meeting of the members of the Reception Committee was held here in the Town Hall on the 10th Oct. at 3 p.m. to transact the following, among other, businesses,

1st to select its chairman.

2nd to elect the President of the Congress.

A special and most gratifying feature of the meeting was that an unusually large number of Marwari merchants of the town and the Districts were present and were enthusiastically taking part in the meeting.

Nominations to the chairmanship of the Reception Committee received from the District Congress Committees and other bodies were first read out to the meeting. The District Congress Committee of Raipur had particularly noted that no one who does not withdraw his candidature for the council should be elected the chairman of the Reception Committee. Next a wire Council of State was read out to the meeting which runs as follows:—

"Received Telegrams from Jamanlal and Dr. Moonje. I have replied my individualposition is still under consideration; if necessary please communicate to the Reception Committee that with my present views regarding councils boycott I am afraid I shall not b able to accept the chairmanship."

Then the name of Seth Jamnalal Bachhraj Bajaj of Wardha was proposed to the meeting as chairman of the Reception Committee, to which a counter proposal was made that Mr. Balvant Rao Deshmukh, B.A., LL.B., of Chanda be elected as chairman in place of Seth Jamnalalji; Mr. Balvant Rao Deshmukh most chivalrously withdrew his name.

Seth Jamanlalji was afterwards elected chairman with one voice amidst loud cheering.

Regarding election of President for the Congress, out of 9 final nominations received up to date 6 were for Shreeyut Vijayaraghavachary and, one each for Baboo Aurobindo Ghosh, Mr. B. Chakravarti and Mr. Mohammed Ali; three more nominations had yet to be received. But it was [illegible] he though these nominations were not received till then the majority obtained [illegible] Mr Raghavacharya cannot be shaken. Therefore it was decided by the Reception Committee to accept, by an overwhelming majority the majority nomination of the Provincial Congress Committee and declare that Shreeyut Vijayaraghavachary was elected President of the Congress. Since then, the Bombay and U. P. Provincial Congress Committees final nomination in favour of Mr. Vijayaraghavacharya have been received.

After ratifying the work so far done and confirming the appointment of the Executive Committee already formed by the Working Committee to act henceforward as the Executive Committee of the Reception Committee to work generally on its behalf for the successful holding of the Congress in Nagpur and after doing some other business of minor importance, the meeting of the Reception Committee came to a close.

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Mr. BHAILAL V. KHOTHARI, B.A., LL.B., Vakil, High Court, Bombay, writes:—

"It gives me great and sincere pleasure in testifying to the real efficacy of Dr. S. R. Iyengar's medical drugs. I was suffering from Diabetes for over 4 years and had tried many well-known doctors of Bombay but without any effect. I then put myself under the treatment of the said Doctor Iyengar and he prescribed a course of 7 complete weeks for me. As each week progressed the disease that could not at all be controlled before, began to abate with the result that I was completely cured at the end of the course, in such a marvellous way that I can very well say that Dr. Iyengar is not a diabetes specialist in name but a specialist indeed in reality. My Sp. Gr. which was 1038 in the beginning of the course came down to 1015 at the end and grains of sugar per ounce of urine fell down from 24 to nil while sediments were not at all visible.

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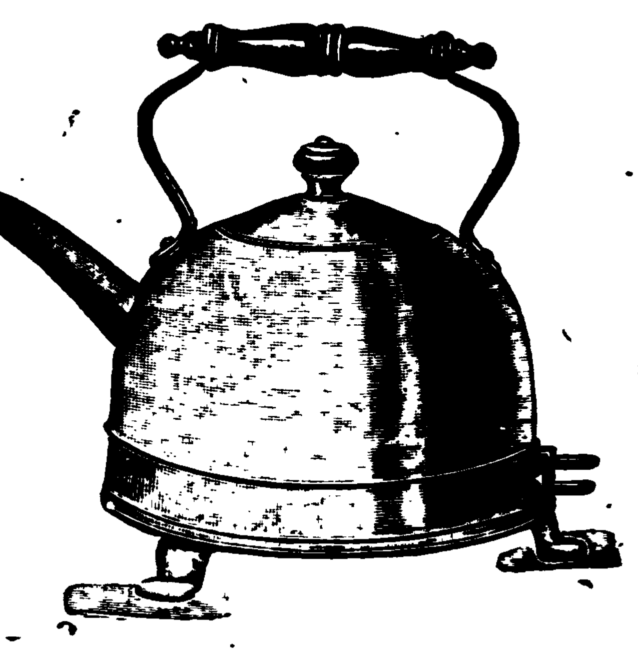

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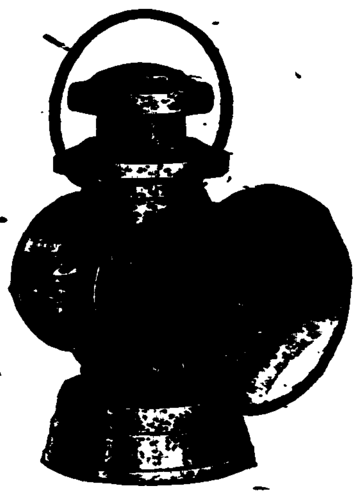

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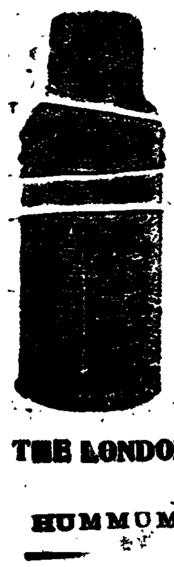

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(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 15.

A an extraordinary meeting of the Lady Ampthill Nurses institute, presided over by Lady Willingdon, the following resolution moved by Her Excellency was passed:—"That Lady Ampthill Nurses' Institute should cease to exist as such as soon as the intended association called the Lady Ampthill Nurses Institution and South Indian Nursing Association is registered under the Indian Companies Act and that the property of the Institute be transferred to the Association which has objects of more extended but of similar nature.

"LABOUR AGITATORS AND THE PAPERS!"

in wards the wife of Mr. Grammepy and mother of Mr. Grumpy's two children my 'arry and my Doris me be accused by that old hugly girl from Dalal Street to take hinspiration from 'em hagitators well, well I says it's the limit, and it Mr. Editor? I an't hug strong words to hexpress meself.

When 'em give fellers Mr. Daruwalla—and the rest of the crew of his ilk puts a fight for poor 'ard working fellers like me and the likes of me, with habsolutely pure motives with per'aps the pardinable weakness of all 'emgreat blokes to see their name more often in the pages of all paipers—or papers as you can 'em—come to fight our battles and lose 'em at times on account of faulty generalship what says she the old hag?—that them labour leaders or agitators come to 'elp us, but really not to 'elp us, but self themselves to get how in life. Ho! The hidea! Hoh don't it make

Mrs. Grumpy writes to "The Chronicle":—

Oh Mr. Editor! Do you think life is worth living after hall she worries and hanxieties of the modern world? Imagine me with a hubby who specialises in slackin and spendin all the and earned money of the arry in the Postal Strike and by doin' odd jobs, with my Doris and her modern likes and dislikes, what with high prices, high rents and low wages, it dont seem 'alf so easy—not half—to make both heads meet. And if I decide to go on strike to make it possible for both those knotty ends to meet, the ugly woman from Dalal Street has the cheek to hinsinuate that my striking was not of my own accord but owing to the naggings of the hagitator. Now I say, when I feels the pinch in my me mad. How don't it! To think of a fine gentlemen who sacrifice their chances in the next elction, who are about to give up their practices on the halter of the goddes of Non-Cooperation, and who will sacrifice hanything when they scents trouble, to think of 'em as doin' all these things for the alo of personal glorification and not for the workers them fellers wish to serve—oh it makes me shivers,—oh don't it make me shiver, in me timbers!

CEYLON NATIONAL CONGRES.

PRESIDENT ADVOCATES NON-COOPERATION.

(From our own Correspondent.)

COLOMBO, Oct. 15.

The Ceylon National Congress met, to-day, under the presidentship of Mr. James Pieris. Sir Ponnambalam the Chairman of the Reception Committee welcomed the delegates and criticized the Government. The president followed with a long address, exposing the defects of the reform scheme and the method of enactment by the "Order in Council." He strongly advocated rejection of the reforms and non-cooperations, with Government. Several delegates condemned the reforms as 'inadequate,' 'reactionary' and 'disappointing.' In the large gathering numberous local societies were represented. The Congress adjourned for to-morrow.

DEATH OF MR. CHARLES HOWITT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 16.

News reached Calcutta of the death of Mr. Charles Howitt the well-known actor in London on Wednesday last. The Howitt Phillips Company arrived in India from East Africa early in 1914 and played continuously in big towns and hill stations in this country and the further East—until a few months ago when the company was disbanded. He left India in April last.

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the Most Sumptuous Photo—Spectacle ever ventured by Huma

"SALOME

. . . as of wax,
With a heart of stone
With mouth and eyes and
nostrils wide
That twitched, dilated,
thrilled—**and lied.**

Splendours of the
Most Extravagant
Court of All Time
Faithfully
Reproduced

Theda Bara is coming in a massive production of "Salome." The play is based on the chronicles of Josephus, Jewish historian, who relates, in detail how the daughter of Herodias so charmed King Herod with her erric dancing that he promised her anything she might ask, even to the half of his kingdom. She chose the head of John the Baptist in a charger.

Why this weird maiden chose such a bloody reward for her dancing forms the plot of the spectacular and dramatic story of "Salome," the latest and the greatest production in which Theda Bara has yet appeared. It was filmed at the Hollywood (Cal.) Studios of William Fox, under the supervision of J. Gordon Edwards, who staged "Cleopatra" and other productions in which Miss Bara has appeared.

Ancient Judea, in all its unrelieved barbaric splendor, all its pagan unrestraint, and with the soft glow of a more tender mood-the coming of Christ-fereshadowed in the gentle ministrations of John the Baptist, will live again for the modern generations in a massive yet, it is promised, wonderfully atmospheric photo play. William Fox has produced a spectacle which, it is admitted, taxed his resources and that is an ultimate promise for "Salome," the name of the new production, in which Theda Bara, portrayer of superwomen, appears in a role that has already inspired the greatest of writers, composers and painters. The cinema version of "Salome" follows closely the Biblical story. It illustrates, with spectacular vividness, the various steps in the thrilling historical drama, and in the intensity of its climax is said to set a new record for sensation.

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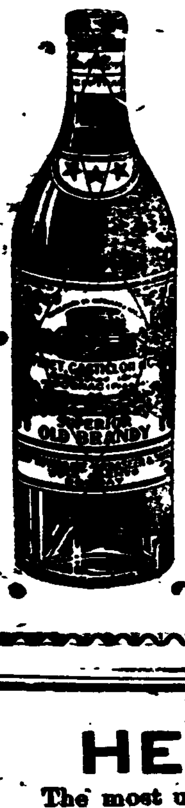

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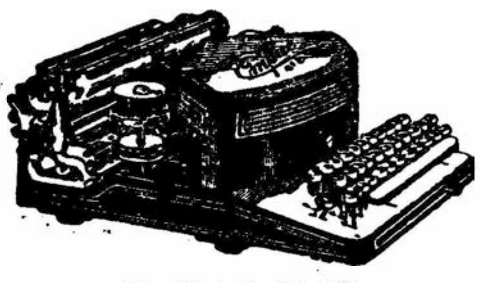

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Road, Bombay.

Literature and Art.

(FROM OUR SUNDAY EDITION.)

MR. LAJPATRAI ON EDUCATION.

"The Problem of National Education in India", by Lajpat Rai. Published by Ganesh & Co., Madras.

The word 'national' is very popular. It is applied to education by many who do not mean the same thing thereby. Some are anxious to preserve the characteristic features of ancient Hindu civilisation, and their traditional religious ideals. Some would free education from Government control. The All India Congress Committee defines a national school as one which does not receive Government aid and which is not affiliated to any University established by Government. In the book before us, the greater part of which was written in 1918, Mr. Lajpat Rai does not use the expression in any of these senses. He means the education of the whole nation so as to make it prosperous and progressive.

An Arya Samajist, who was for many years connected with the Anglo-Vedic College at Lahore, and who cherishes the highest respect for the educational workers of that Samaj, Mr. Lajpat Rai still holds that we cannot live in the past; cannot resuscitate Sanskrit as a national language for the purposes of daily life; cannot educate students in isolation as in the Ashramas of Rishis; cannot and should not reject Government aid. He yields to none in his admiration of all that is good in the civilisation of the past, but he would have us realise that we live in a new world, different from that of our ancestors, "in many respects much more advanced, in some respects possibly not so advanced." Humanity is progressing, and so must we. Hence the advice that we must readjust old ideas where they are wrong, improve upon old methods that are faulty, replace old institutions which are not suited to modern conditions. Sanskrit may well be studied "by the few for the purpose of research and culture, and for helping the nation in enriching the vocabulary of the vernaculars". But many must acquire a good knowledge of the modern vernaculars. National education is not to be little European literatures and sciences. The Punjabi nationalist would "strain every nerve to disseminate them until every Indian knows at least one European language, has European tools in his hands, and easily handles European mechanical appliances." In this respect Mr. Lajpat Rai's nationalism appears to be very different from Mr. Gandhi's. For all that is worthy of preservation in the ancient religious ideals the Punjabi patriot has the highest regard. But he feels the need for a new gospal of life. He condemns the idea that life is a necessary evil and religions must show a way of escape therefrom. The most important work he sets before us is to change the psychology of the people and "to create in them an interest, a zest for real life." We are advised to be on our guard against the flattery which foreigners may bestow upon our civilisation: "Some of them do so out of sheer disgust with their own systems of life. Others mean only to pay a generous compliment. Some perhaps mean mischief." We need not be ashamed of the past. We may hold our heads erect. But perfection lies in the future and to the future we must look.

A nationalist, Mr. Lajpat Rai is not a sentimentalist; a patriot, he is nevertheless a utilitarian and cosmopolitan. He does not accept Manu's authority on the treatment of children and students. He would commend the example of Japan where, it seems, "the use of the rod is absolutely unknown in the homes." He would educate boys and girls together, so that they may grow up self-reliant and bold in resisting temptations. Mr. Lajpat Rai's educational theories are those of the West. One chapter in the book is entirely devoted to Fisher's educational ideals and reforms. Lengthy quotations from other British and American writers support the policy and measures commended to us. Far from rejecting State aid, Mr. Lajpat Rai says that "national education must be provided by the nation, and whether the State is true representative of the nation or not, it must provide" not merely elementary, but industrial and higher education. He hopes that under the new scheme this duty of the State will be enforced. The chapters on the teaching of patriotism, on physical and vocational education, and others are very interesting. A healthy, manly, and thoroughly nationalistic spirit pervades the whole volume and it must be studied by every Indian patriot.

A NOTABLE BOOK.

"Outspoken Essays," by W. R. Inge, Longmans, Green, and Co., London, 1920.

It is a pleasure to read a book by a modern writer where there is so much fundamental thought, where the author is not led away by current phrases and empty pompous rhetoric. Dean Inge, it is refreshing to find, is not blown off his feet, so to speak, by the ideals of democracy, which have been so much preached of late. History, he writes, 'gives no countenance to the theory that popular governments are either more moral or more pacific than strong monarchies. The United States for example, has increased in size during its short history, by the most unfair and violent means.' Further, there is not, and there never can be, such a thing as 'General Will' in a State according to our author. It is only a delusion which the unscrupulous few encourage in order to exploit the many for their own ends. It is not the case that there is more liberty in a democracy than in a strong monarchy. In many ways, says the Dean, 'a Russian under the Czars was far less interfered with than an Englishman or American or Australian.' We might add here that the average Indian was a far freer being in many respe[illegible] [illegible] autocratic Great Moghuls than he is under the rule of democratic England to-day.

The author hates Industrialism as much as any man, whether Ruskin or Morris, has ever done. All the social unrest of the world of to-day, he says, is the result of town life, which is, of course, the child of industralism. This town life kills all poetry, all beautiful beliefs and superstitions, in man, and so, degrades him to the level of a brute.

The Dean does not see a particularly bright future for the Angle-Saxon race. It will never be able to colonize tropical countries like India. It is doubtful if it will live in South Africa after the gold and diamond mines there are worked out. In the United States, he points out, the purely Anglo-Saxon stock is dying out and is being replaced by Poles and Italians. It has got, however, a future before it in parts of Australia, in New Zealand and Canada. But in England itself, the home of the race, the future appears to be gloomy. The upper and the professional classes are being gradually killed by taxation. After their death, an Aristocracy of Labour will come and seize power. The population of England will not increase but decrease now, because races which produce commodities more cheaply than England, will make the cost of living so high in England, that people will not care to have large families. A nation that cannot feed itself, but has to depend for its food stuffs on foreign countries, can never become a paradise for workmen thinks the Dean; and England is that kind of nation.

The essay entitled, "The indictment against Christianity" is one of the weakest in the book. The author admits that modern Western civilization has proved to be failure, and that Western races have not been properly civilized. Now, if in spite of two thousand years of Christianity, the European has remained 'the fiercest of all beasts of prey,' whose fault is it? Is a religion meant to mould the character, the instincts, and the actions of its adherents or not? Surely, Christ did not preach Christianity for improving his own character alone! Christianity abhors, according to Dean Inge, hypocrisy, hard-heartedness and worldliness or secularity. But the modern European nations have been most successful in cultivating those very qualities which the founder of their Religion abhored! This means, if it means anything at all, that Christianity has failed in its object. The history of Europe during the last nineteen centuries is one continuous refutation of the teaching of Christ! If Muslim nations were very militarist in their great days, there is at least the justification for them, that the fight began in self-defence, and self-defence was sanctioned in their Prophet's teaching. But Christ preached peace and his followers practised war. O the comedy of it! Is there any moral justification for a growing, expanding nation to go and conquer races of nomads and hunters? The author thinks there is, but we do not agree with him, because we consider that wrong is wrong. No individual or nation of his (or it's) property. Once you begin justifying a fundamentally wrong action, you do not know where to stop. Step by step you climb the ladder of immorality, until you see no difference between the invasion of Togoland and of China or Persia by a European nation? With such moral notions in his head, we do not see how Dean Inge or any other Englishman or Frenchman can blame the Austrians for invading Servia at the outset of the War.

V. B. M.

VEDIC PHILOSOPHY.

"The Vedic Philosophy," by Har Narayana, Omkara Cottage, Simla.

"Introduction to the Message of the Twentieth Century," by Panyam Narayana Goud, M.A., B.Sc., Bangalore.

Besides writing an exposition of the philosophy of the Vedas, Mr. Har Narayana has published the text of the Mundaka Upanishad with an English translation, and explained the meaning of the mysterious syllable Aum. To the ordinary reader the philosophy expounded in this book may seem too nebulous for comprehension, but the patient student of orthodox metaphysics will find much in it to lift him above the plane of the work-a-day world. In the Upanishad translated, the three sounds which compose the mystic syllable are said to stand for the waking state, the dreaming state, and sleep. The Jains assert that they represent their "Three Jewels" of faith, while Hebrew and Zend scholars compare the syllable with similar sounds held sacred in other religions. The book can be had from the Swadeshi stores in Bombay.

Mr. Goud, a B.Sc. of the Edinburgh University, attempts to prove in about 300 closely printed pages that, correctly understood, the Vedas are treatises of the exact sciences. The discovery of modern science in these compilations of hoary antiquity originated with the founder of the Arya Samaj, and Mr. Goud does not claim to have invented a new method of interpretation. He has added guesses of his own. Language is generally understood as it has been construed in the past. The ancients did not find words in the Vedas for helium and radio-activity. The old traditions being rejected, we are denied the usual means of testing the correctness of interpretations. We can therefore pronounce no opinion on the merits of Mr. Goud's contentions. The message to the twentieth century appears to be that the scientific knowledge contained in the Vedas will dispel all error in the Kali Yuga. The quotation from the Mahabharata with which the book closes refers to the advent of the last incarnation of Vishnu and the expulsion of Mlechas. This is perhaps no part of Mr. Goud's message.

ALES FROM DICKENS.

Tales from Dickens. by Major T. F. O'Donnell, M.C., B.A.. Ram Prasad and Bros. Rs. 1-4

Major T. F. O'Donnell Principal of a College in Agra, has been fired with the ambitious hope of doing for Charles Dickens, what Charles Lamb did for Shakespeare. We may as well say at once that in entertaining such hopes, he "was the more deceived." Shakespeare's plays are made up of plot, underplot, and other complications, which admit of considerable simplification without loss of the main story or the chief characters. In the plays the chief characters and the plot hang together. In Dickens the reverse is the case. The nominally important characters, the titular hero and heroine, are mere pegs on which the thread of the story is hung. It is more often than not the minor characters that matter in the novels of Dickens. In Major O. Donnell's *Martin Chuzzleart* the featureless Mary Graham comes in, but not Sarah Gamp, or Todgers or Jonas Chuzzlewit. In his *Dombey, and The Old Curiosity Shop*, Paul and Nell die at great length, but Captain Cuttle, Major Bagstock, Captain Bansby, Susan Nipper, the Marchioness Richard Swiveller, kit; the Brasses, Mrs. Tarley are all omited or barely mentioned. In fact Major O'Donnell has attempted the impossible, and produced a mere caricature of Dickens. He may plead the limits of space, and certainly Lamb himself could have made little of twelve novels of Dickens in less than two hundred pages, but at least he would have taken the trouble to be correct in his bold summaries. Major O'Donnell makes Mr. Boffin address his wife as "Noddy," Toots, the hopeless lover, is called Mrs Toots, Both introduction and text are frequently meaningless through printer's errors. The only purpose which this slipshod and ill-devised piece of work will serve is to recall the plot, and few of the characters most essential to it, to readers who already know Dickens. To lovers of Dickens, amongst whom we count ourselves, the mere sound of the famous names gives pleasure, and this pleasure it is possible to get from "*Tales from Dickens.*"

"SCOURGE OF CHRIST."

PAUL RICHARD'S FORTHCOMING BOOKS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

M. Paul Richard, the author of "To the Nations," etc. is at present engaged in writing two books, which will soon be issued in India. One of the books is entitled the "Scourge of the Christ," and the other, the "Dawn over Asia." The latter is already being printed by Messrs. Ganesh & Co., Madras, and may be expected in about a month's time. It contains a hopeful message for the East, and predicts a happy future for Asia. It is divided into six chapters and these are: (1) Unity of Asia. (2) Future in Asia. (3) Mission of Japan. (4) Democracy. (5) Coming Man and (6) Arvindo Ghosh.

The "Scourge of Christ," as the title indicates, contains an indictment of Christian imperialists. At the very outset the author observes:—

The Light Shineth in the Darkness, and the Darkness of the West apprehendeth it not. That is why the Saviours take birth in the East.

* * * *

"Christians worship one son of Asia—at a great cost to the others.

* * * *

Europe finds it natural to take one man of Asia as Master, and all his brothers as slaves.

* * * *

Christians think that since one Asiatic alone is the son of God, the rest can fairly be treated as the sons of the Devil.

* * * *

The Christianity of Christ died when Asia ceased to teach it.

* * * *

Severol Christs have their disciples to-day—the British Christ—the Latin Christ, the Byzantine Christ, but where are disciples of the Christ of Bethlehem. Asia gave us Christ once. Will she give him to us again?

* * * *

To Love Christ is to find Christmas unbearable "Christian"—a person who believes that Christ was like him.

I have met only two men who were like the Christ; one was a Hindu, the other a Mussulman.

The entire book is compiled in this spirit and strain. The book will be published about the end of the year.

A SHORT HISTORY OF GUJERATH by G. A. Shaik, Cadell Road, Mahim.

The author has endevoured here to tell in the form of a story, the historical events relating to Gujerath with a view to interest children. It purports to be the translation of an Urdu work. We find no particular or outstanding merit in the performance.

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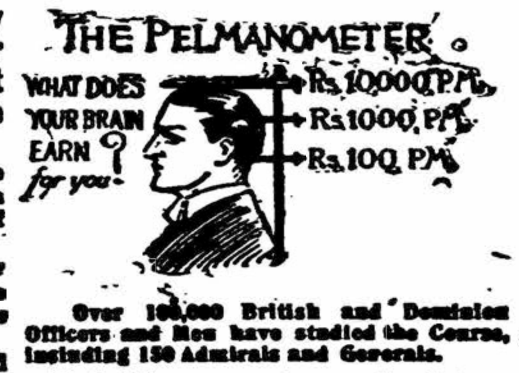
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